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For a Splendid Moquet.

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C.M. & W. W. FENELON,  
General Merchants,  
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Ladies'  
Winter Capes  
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## Half Price.

Ladies' and Children's  
MUFFS AND FUR SETS  
At Cost.

The assortment of either is not large but we need the room for new Spring Goods so you get the benefit.

Come and Secure First Choice.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

### Lay Sermon.

This is the thing that ye shall do. Speak ye every man the truth to his neighbor, etc. ZEPHANIAH, 8-16.

The Rev. Judson Tittsworth has caused a tempest in a tea pot by daring, from his pulpit, to express opinions relative to some matters now agitating the political elements in Wisconsin. The press has taken up the cudgels, and editors, small and great, are snarling at his heels. For my part I admire the Rev. Tittsworth, and feel very much like imitating his example. I am always ready to do my duty provided you don't take it out of my salary. If a preacher can be sure that his financial affairs will not be seriously affected, he never need be afraid to speak the truth. But he is not always sure. That is one great drawback to the gospel. The average sinner has no objection to preaching in the abstract, but he hates to have the preacher talk to him about politics or religion. He will stand everything from a fellow sinner, but the moment the minister intimates an opinion upon any practical subject he gets mad and threatens to withdraw his support. This is a free country for everybody except preachers.

Now there is no use indulging in any platitudes about free speech. You know all that. The land of the free and the home of the brave and the Star Spangled Banner are synonyms of perfection throughout Uncle Sam's dominions. The only question is how far shall we go in the enjoyment of these unmitigated blessings?

I admit there are certain proprieties that hedge about the expression of opinion from the pulpit. Henry Ward Beecher might afford to disregard the ancient landmarks, and to tell his congregation the men and measures they should support. But Beechers are scarce in this country. There are few now who can draw around them a colony holding views identical with their own. The tendency is to regard as a business arrangement what once was considered a sacred relation. The preacher must furnish the style of gospel his people prefer or they won't play; and a preacher doesn't banker after starvation or ostracism any more than other people.

Of course the pulpit is no place for a stump speech. You don't go to church to hear politics. You often go there to get away from it. Political parties and candidates should belet severely alone. At the same time the consensus of views with regard to the liberty of the preacher in this direction is altogether too narrow. What place is more appropriate for the discussion of men and questions entering into governmental life than the pulpit? What man is better fitted to discuss them than the preacher?

Take the senatorial question. It would of course be almost insulting to tell you which particular candidate you should support. But the qualities which a grave Senator should possess, the moral and intellectual attributes which should characterize him, can be defined and discussed nowhere better than in the pulpit. Tell my congregation that wealth alone is no fit qualification for a Senator, and that the purchase of senatorial honors is a disgrace to an American commonwealth. You get angry and say that I have no right to interfere in politics. Say, my attenuated political friend, I infer from your impotent passion that your candidate is the very fellow who is in the market for votes. What other inference can there be? You certainly will not maintain, at least publicly, that venality can be tolerated in pure politics. In other words you don't believe that it is right to buy votes. Then, as you are angry because I have enunciated a principle which you admit to be correct, it must follow that I have rapped the knuckles of some real friend who is dearer to you than principle.

Take the free pass question. Your preacher tells you that legislative railroad passes are a species of bribery. You take umbrage, and repeat the oldesnot of "politics in the pulpit." Well, if you like that kind of politics take it. The honest man don't want any. He would rather pay his own expenses. Remember this, the man who is not free cannot be honest. The moment he mortgages himself with a venal obligation he becomes to that extent a slave. He must in some way do somebody's bidding or be an ingrate. And if you get angry at your minister for preaching that kind of truth, it is an indication that he has wounded somebody's bird.

Take the question of territorial expansion. Very improperly it has

been made a political question, and all citizens must take sides. Naturally the pulpit hails expansion as providentially opening a field for evangelization and civilization. The missionary welcomes the expanding power of the Great Republic as affording him protection and bringing him the help he has longed and prayed for. It occurs to the mind of the preacher that freedom and Christianity are co-workers for the uplifting of humanity, and that, where these are guaranteed by enlightened laws and restless power, the work of human regeneration will go rapidly forward. But you get into your usual buff, and cry "more politics." The only inference I can draw from that is that you prefer the success of your party to the good of your country and humanity.

Take the temperance question. You don't object as long as we indulge in mild platitudes and glittering generalities. You are willing that we should picture the wants and wastes of society, and bring crocodile tears to your eyes as we portray the sufferings of widows and orphans. But the moment we suggest practical remedies through governmental or municipal control, you spring the old gag of "politics" and we must shut up or suffer. What's the inference from that? Either that you are an office seeker regardless of means, or that you can see truth only through the medium of three inches of "Old Bourbon."

Examples might be multiplied, but these are representative and will suffice. It is time this narrowness should cease. Unfetter the pulpit. Try to get into your intellect the idea that morality is as essential to governmental as to individual life, and that all these questions, although no part of theology, are vital to true religion. There is just one point of absolute safety for the commonwealth, and that is in the realization of the idea that good morals are necessary to good politics; and when that is attained the perpetuity of free government is assured. So mote it be.

### Put A Crimp in the Officials.

An incident showing that wit does not alone lie with those who sit in high places was demonstrated at Highland, last Friday. Three coal heavers who were supposed to look after the filling of the empty engine tenders stopping at the station had thrown down their tools and shook the job. A freight pulled into the station just after the men quit work and it happened that the engine needed coal. The heavers declined to fill the tender. Train Master Wilfner and Road Master O'Connor happened to be in the caboose and they came up to see what the trouble was. Mr. O'Connor in language more forcible than polite, wanted to know what was the cause of their action and who was the head "kicker." A little man stepped to the front and said he guessed he was the "push" and when sternly questioned by the road master as to why he had influenced the men to strike, completely floored Mr. O'Connor with the remark that he was going to accompany General Manager Underwood to Baltimore and work for the B. & O. The officials went back to the caboose without exchanging comment and the engine was coaled by the train crew.

### For a Better General Alarm.

A petition was circulated among the business men of this city Monday, asking the city council to make some provision for a suitable fire alarm to be sounded in case of fire. It was suggested that the fire alarm bell be placed in a tower where it can be heard over the city, and that some system be adopted for ringing it. The present system is practically useless as an alarm. The reason of this petition is plain. If there is a fire in the business portion or mill district, property owners should know of the fact that they may act as necessity requires. A minute's time is a big factor when the flames are at work on a wooden structure and is often sufficient to permit of the saving of much valuable material. As the bell is now arranged three or four claps is about all the firemen have time to give it upon answering an alarm. The rope attached to the bell hangs over the driver's seat and it has been possible to grasp the rope and give it two or three pulls before the cart left the building, but owing to the rapidity with which calls are answered the alarms as given by the tower bell have been necessarily short and have not been heard much out of the radius of the district in which the house house is located.

### Destroyed by Fire.

Fire at an early hour Saturday evening destroyed the blacksmith shop of Ed. Rogers located near the electric light plant, and damaged the dwelling house of Frank Easton nearby. A defective chimney was responsible for the blaze, which, if attended to when at first discovered would have easily been put out. The Central and North Side Hose companies were promptly on hand but had considerable difficulty in obtaining water owing to the caps on the hydrant at the City Hotel corner being so tightly closed that the efforts of two men were not sufficient to start them and the consequent delay meant much to the building. After the hose was laid and the water finally turned on a coupling gave way and further handicapped the firemen in their efforts to subdue the flames. After the boys got down to business, however, short work was made of the fire which had, in the short interval allotted it, destroyed the blacksmith shop and badly damaged the Easton residence next door.

The hydrant which caused the first delay had last been used to flush the sewers, and had been tightly closed. The extremely cold weather of the past two weeks had served to further tighten the caps and they were very hard to start.

The burned building belonged to Anderson Bros. and was uninsured. The contents were partly covered by insurance. It is understood that Mr. Rogers will secure a location and get things arranged so as to begin business at once.

### Died.

Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Raymond, died Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock after an illness of between four and five weeks with grip and peritonitis. She was a great sufferer during the whole period of her illness, but bore it all uncomplainingly. Affectionate parents, kind relatives and friends and the best of medical skill did everything possible to relieve her suffering and save her life, but without avail. It is ever a sad duty to record the death of friends and acquaintances, but in this case it is particularly so. Frances was a young girl who had just passed her 14th birthday, and her purity and intelligence had endeared her to a large circle of friends during her short residence here, all of whom, with her grief-stricken relatives, most heartily deplore her untimely death. In all her youthful innocence she was taken and carried to the bright land beyond. The cup of sorrow of the afflicted family is indeed filled to overflowing, but the knowledge that she was ready and willing to go, and was firm in her belief of a happy home beyond the grave, will serve to mitigate their grief. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community in their great loss. The funeral will be held from the home this (Thursday) afternoon.

### Killed by a Fall.

Mr. H. W. Towne was summoned to Waupaca last Wednesday by a telegram announcing that a brother had been accidentally killed. The following particulars of his death are taken from the Waupaca Post:

On Tuesday morning last, Cyrus Towne, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Edmont, met with an accident which ended in death the same day. He was coming to this city with a load just before noon, and when near Short Taylor's, just north of the Veterans' Home, had taken the road on the side of the highway, on account of the sleighing being better there. He was about to pull back into the road again, when the sleigh sloughed, the runner striking a stone, and throwing Mr. Towne from the load. He struck upon his head and face upon the frozen ground. He was picked up and taken into Mr. Taylor's, and physicians called. They found that, although there was no fracture on the skull, there must have been a rupture of a blood vessel in the head, for the wounded man bled freely from the mouth, nostrils and ears. He remained unconscious, and although all possible was done, he passed away at 11 o'clock at night.

Cyrus Towne was a most popular man, and one who will be greatly missed in the community in which he lived. He was sixty-one years old, and had been a resident of Edmont, for nearly forty years. Though not a professing religious enthusiast, he was a most Christian, kindly man, and the world has been the better for his having been in it. He was acknowledged the wit of the Towne family, and was very fond of joking, in his dry, quiet way.

He leaves a wife and two sons, Winfield and Ben, both grown to manhood, besides three brothers, H. W., of Rhinelander, an ID. N., and A. W., of Edmont. The funeral will probably be held on Friday, from his late residence.

## New Goods!

Correct styles,  
Right kind of prices.  
Fair, honest treatment.  
One price; plain figures,  
Truthful advertising,  
Practicing the golden rule,  
Money back when you want it,  
No shoddy or plunder,  
That's our way of doing business.  
Does it suit you? If it does,  
Then we would be glad to see you at our store.

H. LEWIS,

The Men's Furnisher, Gray's old stand, Brown St., Rhinelander, Wis.

### Prospering.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Society was held on Thursday evening. Reports from the various societies connected with the church were read and all showed evidence of growth and prosperity. The Ladies Society showed receipts of \$140; the Priscillas \$145; the Sunday School had increased 20 per cent. The church raised during the year in all departments about \$2500. W. F. Brown and Dr. S. B. Stone were re-elected Trustees and Mrs. Daniels and Mrs. A. W. Shelton were elected on the Board of Trustees in place of removals. Dr. Stone was appointed finance Secretary and S. S. Miller was re-elected Treasurer. Mr. Miller asked to be released of the office after seven years service, and a committee was appointed to report later on the matter. Seth Kimball was elected Sunday School Superintendent. Mrs. Tuttle was elected Deaconess and Seth Kimball Deacon.

### Card of Thanks.

I wish to tender my thanks to all those who fought the fire so bravely on Saturday evening, and especially those who did not belong to the fire department who froze their hands hanging onto the hose for thirty or forty minutes until they could get water. The running qualities of the horses were appreciated as they dashed up the street, past the Brown street hydrant and a block or so beyond the fire and turned around and dashed back. Then came the North Side department and dashed pell-mell a block or so the other way from the fire to the hydrant the first company had gone by, and after working some time and not being able to unscrew the caps (which they ought to have known a blow or so from a wrench would have broken, as they are made of thin cast iron to be broken in case they cannot be unscrewed,) they flew for "Hungry Hollow" and at this writing I haven't heard whether they have been seen since or not. The firemen who used the chemical so successfully while they were waiting for water must not be forgotten, nor the Chief. His orders were followed to the letter. He ordered them to throw water on the roof, which they did—and they found it did not leak a drop, but the fire kept on smoldering underneath. Our Chief of Police deserves credit for placing so much confidence in the fire department, or he would not have ordered them all out of the inside and told them to keep the doors shut, but would have allowed them to use the pump and water which were setting ten feet from where the fire was burning, when two pails of water would have extinguished the small blaze even after they found they could get no water.

There is a chance for advanced improvement at the power house, that is to establish an electric railway between the stand pipe and power house so the engineer can get back and forth sooner, in time of fire, to close the cut off. Changing this cut off from stand pipe to power house was figured on last summer and it only required one-half day's work, but the economy organ grinder of that department thought they could not afford it. If men were as careful spending their money when running for office as they are in the matter of such important improvements, we would have better men in office. This is not the first lesson our city has had, nor will it be the last, until one or two city officials quit holding all the city and county offices. No wonder you cannot get outside industries to settle here. They cannot depend on any protection from fire. The only real protection they would get from the city would be their taxes. E. S. ANDERSON.

## NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.  
RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

BRADLEE house, in Boston, is about to be pulled down. It was built in 1771, and is of great historical interest from the fact that in its kitchen the leaders of the Boston tea party disguised themselves before going to the wharf to throw the tea overboard and set the great revolution boiling.

The woman who is said to possess the longest head of hair in the world is Mercedes Lopez, a Mexican. Her height is five feet, and when she stands erect her hair trails on the ground four feet and eight inches. The hair is so thick that she can completely hide herself in it. She has it cut very frequently, as it grows so thickly, enabling her to sell large tresses to hair dealers every month.

The Venezuelan Herald announces that the natives of Cucuta, on the frontier of Venezuela and Colombia, have discovered a cure for elephantiasis in an herb called tautus, or frailejon. This dreadful disease has hitherto been regarded as incurable, and if there be any truth in the report from Cucuta, which is vouched for by a priest, the information may prove of great value to the medical world.

A Mr. JACKMAN has obtained a patent for a foot-blacking machine. The model shows a suitable frame work, a rest for the foot, a reservoir to contain liquid blacking, brushes that automatically apply it to the foot and then give way to polishing brushes and go back to their places. The machine can be worked by electric power or by a spring and can be used with a nickel in the slot arrangement.

It has been reserved for enterprising lovers of chess in Hungary to evolve the most novel form of the game. The game was played on a billiard table marked off into 64 squares. The game was played by four young men, two on each side, and whenever a piece was taken the mover had to empty the bottle of wine so removed. The game did not last very long. In fact, by the time the pawns were advanced two of the four players were incapacitated.

The life of the Tsetse fly, so deadly to the horse, or dog, or man, has been found by a committee of the British Royal Society to affect other creatures as well. No remedy has been found. This little insect is playing a surprising part in the world's development, as, although man is strangely immune to the poison, large districts in Africa, notably the Limpopo and Zambezi valleys, must remain uninhabitable until the pest shall have been destroyed.

Cyclists in France are not only taxed, but are obliged to carry a plate on their machines bearing their name and address. In order to prevent people avoiding payment of the tax, the government is about to introduce another plate, which cyclists will also have to carry on their machines. This plate, issued annually when the tax is paid, will constitute a receipt for the same. The cyclist has then to fix it to his machine, and will be free from molestation.

While Mrs. D. Y. Van Dyne, of St. Louis, was entertaining her fashionable friends a well-dressed stranger appeared at the door, and without ceremony said he desired to use the parlor while he had a fit. Somewhat astonished, Mrs. Van Dyne ushered the stranger in and then retired from the room, wondering if she were being made the victim of a practical joke. The stranger entered a side parlor, lay down on the floor and had his fit. When it was over he thanked his hostess and departed without giving his name.

The Canadian government is trying the experiment of using dogs to carry the mails in the Klondike. A cargo of these animals, bought at the average cost of \$50 each, having been landed at Quebec from Greenland and Labrador, was immediately dispatched by the Canadian Pacific to the other side of the continent. The prospective mail carriers, 14 in number, were picked for their superiority in speed, training and weight. They will, of course, be harnessed to sledges. The Eskimo breed is not hard to manage, but if the dog suffers sufficiently from hunger he is likely to make a meal of his master.

Excavations by the Surrey Archaeological Society of Waverley Abbey, near Farnham, have disclosed the foundation of a church and the outline of the monk's dormitories, as well as the kitchen and disciplinary cells. In the cloister, opposite the chapter house door, the coffin was found of William Manduit, the third baron of Hantslay, and king's chamberlain, whose burial took place in 1194, as recorded in the annals of Waverley. Several others were also recovered. These coffins were of stone, as is usual in English abbeys, but of oak, and the wood was almost as sound as on the day it was laid in the earth.

It is estimated that there are 129,000,000 old style copper pennies somewhere. Nobody knows what has become of them, except that once in a while a specimen turns up here and there. A few years ago 4,500,000 bronze two-cent pieces were set about. Three million of them are still outstanding, but are never seen. A million of three-cent silver pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very seldom that one comes across any of them. Of the 100,000 one-half cent pieces, not one has been returned to the government for coinage or is held by the treasury.

## CONTENTS OF THE TREATY

The Peace Pact Signed at the Paris Conference Given Out Officially for the First Time.

IT IS COMPOSED OF SEVENTEEN ARTICLES

Complete Text of the Famous Document That Put an End to the War Between the United States and Spain—Must Be Ratified Within Six Months.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The following is the official text of the treaty of peace concluded at Paris between the United States and Spain, being an exact copy of the document brought to the United States by the commissioners:

"The United States of America and her Majesty the queen regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII., desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries: The president of the United States, William H. Taft, George Gray and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States.

"And her Majesty the queen regent of Spain, Don Eugenio Montero Rios, president of the senate; Don Buenaventura De Abarzuza, senator of the kingdom and ex-minister of the crown; Don Jose de Garmendia, deputy to the cortes and associate justice of the supreme court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa-Uruti, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Brussels; and Don Rafael Carrero, general of division.

"Who, having assembled in Paris, and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.  
"Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba. And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property.

Article II.  
"Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now claimed by Spain in the West Indies, and the island of Guam in the Marianas, or Ladrones.

Article III.  
"Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following lines:

"A line running from the east corner of the island of Luzon, to the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the one hundred and eighteenth (18th) to the one hundred and twenty-fifth (25th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the one hundred and twenty-fifth (25th) degree meridian to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (45') north latitude, thence along the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (45') north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and twenty-fifth (25th) degrees and thirty-five minutes (35') east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and twenty-fifth (25th) degrees and thirty-five minutes (35') east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (40') north, thence along the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (40') north to its intersection with the one hundred and twentieth (20th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intersection of the tenth (10th) degree parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and eightieth (88th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich and thence along the one hundred and eightieth (88th) degree meridian to the point of beginning.

"The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

Article IV.  
"The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, the right of navigation and commerce to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

Article V.  
"The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The American government in question shall be bound to return them.

"Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Cuba and other islands in the West Indies under the protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed. The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two governments, and the evacuation shall be carried out by the two governments, with their arms, guns of all calibers, with their cartridges and accessories, powder, ammunition, live stock and materials and supplies of all kinds belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam, and the property of the land and naval forces of Spain, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defenses, shall remain in their places for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; and the United States may in the meantime have such ratifications of the treaty as it may deem necessary, and Spain is to be released from the subject shall be reached.

Article VI.  
"Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offenses in connection with the instructions to the United States plenipotentiaries with the United States plenipotentiaries, and the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

"The government of the United States will, at its own cost, return to Spain, and the government of Spain will, at its own cost, return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes, the bodies of the persons who are released from their respective homes, under this article.

Article VII.  
"The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other government, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of war.

"The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

Article VIII.

"In conformity with the provisions of

Articles I, 2 and 3 of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the island of Guam and in the Philippine archipelago, all the buildings, harbors, barracks, forts, structures, public buildings and other immovable property which, in conformity with law, belong to the public domain, and as such belong to the crown of Spain.

"And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, cannot in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civil bodies or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories relinquished or ceded, or of private individuals of whatever nationality such individuals may be.

"The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the government. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished wherever it shall be requested. Late rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

"In the former relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands referred to, which relate to said islands and their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall without distinction have the right to require, in accordance with law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or of laws, or which may be contained in the records of judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the island aforesaid.

Article IX.  
"Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of the proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance, in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

"The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the courts.

Article X.  
"The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

Article XI.  
"The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing such matters; and they shall have the right to appear before such courts and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

Article XII.  
"Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

"1. Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals, or in criminal matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which no review or recourse of any kind shall be deemed to be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

"2. Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the supreme court of Spain against citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish shall continue to be subject to judgment; but such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

Article XIII.  
"The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the island of Cuba and in Porto Rico, the Philippines or other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works, not subject to public order in the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty into the territory of the United States, and such territories for the period of ten years to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Article XIV.  
"Spain will have the power to establish consular offices in the ports and places of the territories the sovereignty over which has been either relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

Article XV.  
"The government of each country shall, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment as to the vessels of the same nationality, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels, not engaged in the coastwise trade.

"This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either government to the other.

Article XVI.  
"It is understood that any obligations assumed by the United States in this respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will, upon the termination of such occupancy, advise any government established in the island to assume the same obligations.

Article XVII.  
"The present treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the consent of the senate, and by her Majesty the queen regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

"In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed the treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

"Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

"WILLIAM H. TAFT,  
GEORGE GRAY,  
WHITELAW REID,  
EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS,  
JOSE DE GARMENDIA,  
JOSE DE VILLALBA URUTIA,  
RAFAEL CARRERO.

Ambassadors to Russia.  
Washington, Jan. 7.—The president has practically selected William Potter, of Philadelphia, for ambassador to Russia. Mr. Potter was formerly minister to Italy, having been stationed at Rome during the Harrison administration.

## FUTURE OF PHILIPPINES.

President's Proclamation to the Filipinos Published at Manila by Gen. Otis.

DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE INSURGENTS.

Right of the United States to Control. Dispose of and Govern the Entire Group of Islands is Claimed by Reason of Success at Arms and Cession from Spain.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The following is the text of the instructions sent to Gen. Otis, in command of the United States forces in the Philippines, as expressive of the purposes of the United States with respect to them:

"Executive Session, Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1898.—The secretary of War, Sir: The destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila by the United States naval squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Dewey, followed by the reduction of the city and the surrender of the Spanish forces, practically effected the conquest of the Philippine Islands and the suspension of Spanish sovereignty therein.

United States to Control.  
"With the signature of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris, on the 10th inst., and as the result of the victories of American arms, the future control, disposition and government of the Philippine Islands are ceded to the United States. In full rights of sovereignty thus acquired and the responsible obligations of government thus assumed, the actual occupation and administration of the entire group of the Philippine Islands becomes immediately necessary, and the military government created for that purpose by the United States in the city, harbor and bay of Manila is to be extended with all possible dispatch to the whole of the ceded territory.

In Interests of People.  
"In performing this duty, the military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands that, in accordance with the sovereignty of the United States, the United States will establish a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the sovereignty of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations, and the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the sovereignty of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations, and the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the sovereignty of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the 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# GARCIA'S CAMPAIGN.

## A New Account of the Cuban Leader's Rare Generalship.

Never Published Because It Would Have Excited Hard Feeling If Made Public During His Lifetime.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Resting beneath the one-starred flag, under whose folds for many years he bravely and skillfully fought for liberty and independence, I saw the body of Gen. Calixto Garcia, the Cuban patriot soldier; and on the following day accompanied the procession to Arlington national cemetery, where his mortal remains were placed in the receiving vault.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles a guard of honor was sent to his room as soon as it became known that Gen. Garcia had passed away. The artillerymen stood guard there until the day of the funeral, when a full battalion formed in procession, marched to the church and then to the cemetery, where a salute was fired as the body was carried into the vault.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler was there. He said: "While there is no precedent for thus honoring the commander of the forces of a government which has not received formal recognition in international law, we do right to form this precedent, because we gave Gen. Garcia substantial recognition on the battlefield, where we fought side by side against Spain's armed forces. The stars and stripes floated beside the flag of Cuba Libre when we surrounded Santiago and captured the place. Gen. Garcia was a grand, good soldier, and the people of Cuba would expect us to honor him, living and dead."

It had been the intention of President McKinley to appoint Gen. Garcia governor-general of Cuba soon after the completion of the evacuation by the Spanish troops. That appointment would have done more than all else that could have been done to satisfy

has so largely aided in winning for the oppressed people of Cuba. He will be honored while living and widely lamented when dead, but the names which call out the pathos in the history of Cuban independence are Marti, Maceo and Garcia.

The participation of Gen. Garcia in the siege of Santiago has never been officially promulgated in this country, and none of the metropolitan newspapers has published the facts, because they have not had access to them. The writer has learned from officers at army headquarters, in the war department building, some facts on the subject which are now written for the first time.

While Gen. Miles was endeavoring to embark the fifth corps, which was to go to Cuba under Shafter's command, he received word from Gen. Garcia asking that instructions be sent to him for cooperation with the American army. Gen. Miles sent instructions in the form of suggestions and requests, but they were heartily accepted as commands, showing the good will and alacrity of a soldier and patriot. So anxious was Garcia to show his readiness to cooperate that his responses were hurried forward through different channels in order that in case one should miscarry another might reach its destination.

Gen. Garcia said that he would at once concentrate his forces at the points indicated; that he would march without delay; that he had already sent forces to prevent aid going to Santiago from Holguin; and that he would guard other approaches to Santiago. How earnest was his purpose, and how energetically executed, is evidenced by the fact that on the arrival of Shafter's expedition, Garcia's forces were already in position all around Santiago, practically encircling that city and the Spanish fleet lying in its harbor.

A glance at the positions seized proves that a superior soldierly instinct had guided him in their selection and seizure, the result obtained being the practical beleaguering of the city, fleet and harbor, and plainly indicates the point where the American forces should have landed, and the tactics which obviously could not have failed to give the Americans, with the least possible loss of life, the possession of

the enemy's fleet or its certain destruction and the possession of the city also.

Gen. Garcia had sent 3,000 men to hold in check the 12,000 Spaniards stationed at Holguin; he had placed 2,000 men across the path which the 6,000 Spaniards at Guantanamo would have to follow in an effort to reinforce Santiago. He also sent 1,000 men to execute a similar duty in the event that the 6,000 Spaniards at Manzanillo should attempt the same enterprise. The Cubans under Garcia participated in upwards of 20 skirmishes with the approaching reinforcements.

Gen. Garcia was amazed when Shafter refused to give him reinforcements to carry out his well laid plans. Shafter said that he wanted all the Spaniards in the province to get into Santiago so that he might capture them all at once. That was before the assault of July 1, when Shafter suffered a serious repulse. Then he directed Gen. Garcia to prevent further Spanish advances, but it was too late. Shafter's principal blunder at Santiago was his first blunder, in changing Garcia's plans and taking the hardest possible route for his soldiers.

Although Gen. Garcia communicated his views with dignity, and received rebukes and contumely with suavity, he knew that he was right, and that Shafter was wrong; but he obeyed orders just the same, and fought with his men by night and by day until the city was captured by the brute courage of the soldiers themselves, without orders from the sick general who accompanied the fifth corps, and who telegraphed his defeat on Sunday, July 3. At that very time, Gen. Garcia and Gen. Wheeler were on the firing line, declaring that they would succeed. Gen. Garcia and Gen. Wheeler were the real heroes there in active command.

Until the close of the campaign Gen. Garcia continued to advance until his right rested upon the bay, and he also sent out strong detachments to cover roads leading from Holguin and other Spanish garrisons to Santiago. Upon the surrender of the city of Santiago, Gen. Garcia, commanding the Cuban forces, was debarraded from entrance into the city, and from any participation in the enjoyment of the honors or fruits of the victory.

Thereupon Gen. Garcia withdrew from association with Shafter, because his own services and the services of the men under his command were, as he thought, rewarded with lack of appreciation. Being a courtly gentleman himself, he could not brook discourtesy, neither would he quarrel with a soldier who represented the American people.

SMITH D. FRY.

# WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

## Relief Corps Work.

A report of the work done in Wisconsin during the past year by the Women's Relief Corps has just been completed. The figures show there are 111 corps in the state, with 3,116 members. The amount in the relief fund is \$1,331.26. The amount of money expended for relief during the year 1915 was \$2,097.77, and the estimated value of relief rendered other than money \$3,292.53. During the year 1914, \$2,700 cash and supplies was furnished for soldiers of the Spanish-American war since last May.

## Teachers' Meet Officers.

At the closing general session in Milwaukee of the Wisconsin Teachers' association the following officers were elected:

President, John T. Flavin, superintendent of Dodge county schools; first vice president, W. H. Olson, of West Superior; second vice president, Fannie Holcomb, of Milwaukee; third vice president, H. C. Ramwaker, third vice president, H. C. Ramwaker, of Whitewater; treasurer, H. L. Morrison, of Merrill; executive committee, Miss Rose C. Smart, of Oshkosh; Charles F. Taylor, of Wausau; G. H. Hubbard, of Madison; H. H. Jackson, of Ashland; and G. Sims, of River Falls.

## Painted His Threat.

Two children, a son and daughter, aged four and two years respectively, of Herman Bomper, were burned to death in their home at Lincoln during the absence of their parents. It is believed the fire was set by the little boy because he was punished, and that part of his plan was that his sister should die with him. The boy had been punished and was heard by his mother to say that he was going to die and take his sister with him.

## Wisconsin Banks.

State Bank Examiner E. L. Kidd made his semiannual report on the state and private banks of Wisconsin. He shows the assets and liabilities of these banks to be \$55,625,310.43. The increase in resources during the half year was \$12,423,700.50, far exceeding that of any similar period in the history of the state. The deposits now in banks are \$42,721,133; capital, \$7,944,412.33.

## Grand Army Encampment.

The dates for the holding of the encampment of the Wisconsin G. A. R. have been settled upon for May 16, 17 and 18 in Milwaukee. The opening day will be devoted to regimental reunions and the smaller meetings, while the general business session will come on the day following. The big parade will take place on the afternoon of the second day.

## Cremated in Their Home.

William Stickley and his wife were burned to death at Dallas. They were in the attic of their home papering, when fire broke out, and before either could escape both were cremated. Their three children in the lower part of the house were saved with difficulty.

## The News Condensed.

Winter wheat in southern Wisconsin is said to be dead.

La Crosse is now the official residence of D. F. Jones, the United States district attorney for the Western Wisconsin district.

The Wisconsin pharmacy board has notified the railroads of the state that its members will not accept any annual passes for the coming year.

The log cholera is raging in the vicinity of Lock, many farmers having lost entire herds. This is the first epidemic of the disease in that locality.

The annual assembly of Wisconsin brigade, uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, will convene in Milwaukee on February 3. This assembly will elect a successor to Brig. Gen. Barry, who will have served his four years' term.

Private John Haek, battery A, Second United States artillery, of Beloit, died at Huntsville, Ala., of pneumonia. He was in four battles in Cuba, and had a thrilling experience.

The new postoffice in Appleton has been completed and occupied.

Beloit's fire losses in 1915 amounted to \$20,474, covered by \$18,709.29 of insurance. This was the heaviest loss for years.

Former United States Senator Philatus Sawyer, who has been suffering from an abscess on the back of his neck for some time, has undergone a successful operation in Oshkosh for a removal of the growth.

Fernando Winsor, a leading member of the Juneau county bar and ex-county judge, died in Mauston, aged 65.

By a deal L. Coleman, of La Crosse, comes into possession of 100,000 feet of pine near Hayward, in which he is now starting two camps. The price was not far from \$500,000.

John J. Trickle, a well-known resident of Monroe, died from injuries received on a crossing of the Illinois Central railroad north of that town.

In an accident on the Holmes logging railroad, which runs from Pembroke west 40 miles, Julius Hawk and John Robbins were killed and three other men were injured.

The will of Edward Bain, the Kenosha millionaire, who died in Pasadena, Cal., on December 13, divides the estate, which is valued at about \$7,000,000, equally among his wife and two daughters.

Fernando Winsor, a leading member of the Juneau county bar and ex-county judge, died in Mauston, aged 65. He had practiced law there since 1855.

Judge F. Winsor died in Mauston, aged 65. He was one of the oldest lawyers in that section of the state, and was president of the Mauston, Ironton & Southern railroad.

John Ward, the trapper, brought to the county clerk's office in Oshkosh the scalp of 13 wolves, and he will receive a bounty of \$120. Last winter he received \$250 in bounties.

Jacob Dick was instantly killed while skidding logs at Phillips.

# ON THE UP GRADE.

Exhausting Conditions Give Hope That the Business Revival May Come Earlier for Years.

New York, Jan. 1.—G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade, say: "The country is on the up grade and the men have hope. It is a downward road, but it is not a long one. There are no indications of a reaction which always follows a large and rapid business recovery, and existing conditions in the industries and in foreign trade by no means forbid the hope that the recovery may continue as fast as the revival in 1915 for several years. Exports, compared with imports, continue to indicate an enormous balance in cash due this country, and gold imports begin again."

"The year begins with the kind of business demand that the first months there has been a rising demand for materials, but now the crowding demand for finished products begins to advance prices in the iron and steel industry about one per cent, without quotable changes in pig-iron at the east. Irons and steels are a dollar and a half, and plates are strong, with an Australian order for 25,000 tons refused at Chicago because the works are already overcrowded. Many thousands of cars are covered by orders at Pittsburgh, 15,000 tons are taken for export, and the Pennsylvania company, the Midland company of England has ordered 25 locomotives from the Baldwin works, and many other home and foreign orders are reported. The demand has never been greater at the beginning of a year than it is now."

"The wheat movement has to sustain it. The largest foreign demand movement ever known for wheat and corn together, and Atlantic exports of 3,214,420 bushels, four included, against 2,810,133 last year, with Pacific exports of 618,523, against 524,845 last year, would give some reason to anticipate higher prices were not the western receipts 4,115,322 bushels, against 2,876,072 for the same week last year. The wonder is that the foreign demand for corn continues so heavy, 1,527,115 bushels, having been reported this week, against 1,254,880 in the same week last year."

"Failures for the week have been 23 in the United States, against 22 last year and 24 in Canada, against 22 last year."

## MAY USE THE TORCH.

Philippine Four Out of the Principal Buildings at Holo-Bombardment Proclamation Issued.

Manila, Jan. 9.—Col. Potter, the special emissary of Gen. Otis between Manila and Holo, arrived Sunday afternoon with dispatches from the latter point. The situation when he left there was practically unchanged. The streets were barricaded and it was reported that the principal buildings had been "kerosened," the insurgents having threatened to destroy the whole business section by fire at the first shot of bombardment. The banks were shipping their treasure to the United States transport Newport and other vessels. The family of the American vice consul has gone on board the Newport.

Aguinaldo issued a most defiant proclamation, addressed to his Philippine brethren, the foreign consuls and other foreigners, protesting against the "intrusion" of the Americans in the Philippines.

## Big Boiler Blasts.

London, Jan. 7.—A big boiler being tested in Hewitt's shipbuilding yards atarking burst and the superheating engineer and eight men were killed. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally. The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. A lady was found dead 300 yards from the scene of the disaster. A number of men and boys are missing. The windows in houses a half mile away were shattered.

## Victims of a Fire.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 9.—A fire which broke out in the Hotel Richfield at 3:15 Sunday morning resulted in a property loss of only about \$15,000, but three lives were sacrificed and five people were badly hurt. The dead are: Anna S. Landis, Graperville, Pa.; George A. Waters, Camden, N. J.; Mrs. Katherine Doyle, Pittsburgh, Pa. The three victims were guests of the hotel, and all were suffocated by the dense smoke.

## A Fatal Gale.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 9.—A heavy windstorm swept over the remote section of Scott county Friday. At Belles a schoolhouse was blown down and three pupils were killed, another was fatally wounded and a dozen or more sustained more or less serious injuries.

## Made Fast Time.

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—The transcontinental mail train arrived in this city from New York, making the run of 3,317 miles in 93 hours and 30 minutes, the fastest time on record from ocean to ocean.

## THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 9.

LIVE STOCK—STEERS	12 1/2	12 1/2
HOGS	11 1/2	11 1/2
SHEEP	10 1/2	10 1/2
WHEAT—Winter	1 1/2	1 1/2
WHEAT—Spring	1 1/2	1 1/2
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2	1 1/2
EGGS—Southern	1 1/2	1 1/2

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Prime	12 1/2	12 1/2
STEERS	11 1/2	11 1/2
HOGS	11 1/2	11 1/2
SHEEP	10 1/2	10 1/2
WHEAT—Winter	1 1/2	1 1/2
WHEAT—Spring	1 1/2	1 1/2
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2	1 1/2
EGGS—Southern	1 1/2	1 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

CATTLE—Prime	12 1/2	12 1/2
STEERS	11 1/2	11 1/2
HOGS	11 1/2	11 1/2
SHEEP	10 1/2	10 1/2
WHEAT—Winter	1 1/2	1 1/2
WHEAT—Spring	1 1/2	1 1/2
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2	1 1/2
EGGS—Southern	1 1/2	1 1/2

KANSAS CITY.

CATTLE—Prime	12 1/2	12 1/2
STEERS	11 1/2	11 1/2
HOGS	11 1/2	11 1/2
SHEEP	10 1/2	10 1/2
WHEAT—Winter	1 1/2	1 1/2
WHEAT—Spring	1 1/2	1 1/2
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2	1 1/2
EGGS—Southern	1 1/2	1 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Prime	12 1/2	12 1/2
STEERS	11 1/2	11 1/2
HOGS	11 1/2	11 1/2
SHEEP	10 1/2	10 1/2
WHEAT—Winter	1 1/2	1 1/2
WHEAT—Spring	1 1/2	1 1/2
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2	1 1/2
EGGS—Southern	1 1/2	1 1/2

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Prime	12 1/2	12 1/2
STEERS	11 1/2	11 1/2
HOGS	11 1/2	11 1/2
SHEEP	10 1/2	10 1/2
WHEAT—Winter	1 1/2	1 1/2
WHEAT—Spring	1 1/2	1 1/2
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2	1 1/2
EGGS—Southern	1 1/2	1 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS.

CATTLE—Prime	12 1/2	12 1/2
STEERS	11 1/2	11 1/2
HOGS	11 1/2	11 1/2
SHEEP	10 1/2	10 1/2
WHEAT—Winter	1 1/2	1 1/2
WHEAT—Spring	1 1/2	1 1/2
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2	1 1/2
EGGS—Southern	1 1/2	1 1/2

PORTLAND.

CATTLE—Prime	12 1/2	12 1/2
STEERS	11 1/2	11 1/2
HOGS	11 1/2	11 1/2
SHEEP	10 1/2	10 1/2
WHEAT—Winter	1 1/2	1 1/2
WHEAT—Spring	1 1/2	1 1/2
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2	1 1/2
EGGS—Southern	1 1/2	1 1/2

SEATTLE.

CATTLE—Prime	12 1/2	12 1/2
STEERS	11 1/2	11 1/2
HOGS	11 1/2	11 1/2
SHEEP	10 1/2	10 1/2
WHEAT—Winter	1 1/2	1 1/2
WHEAT—Spring	1 1/2	1 1/2
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2	1 1/2
EGGS—Southern	1 1/2	1 1/2

SPRINGFIELD.

CATTLE—Prime	12 1/2	12 1/2
STEERS	11 1/2	11 1/2
HOGS	11 1/2	11 1/2
SHEEP	10 1/2	10 1/2
WHEAT—Winter	1 1/2	1 1/2
WHEAT—Spring	1 1/2	1 1/2
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2	1 1/2
EGGS—Southern	1 1/2	1 1/2

WICHITA.

CATTLE—Prime	12 1/2	12 1/2
STEERS	11 1/2	11 1/2
HOGS	11 1/2	11 1/2
SHEEP	10 1/2	10 1/2
WHEAT—Winter	1 1/2	1 1/2
WHEAT—Spring	1 1/2	1 1/2
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2	1 1/2
EGGS—Southern	1 1/2	1 1/2

YONKON.

CATTLE—Prime	12 1/2	12 1/2
STEERS	11 1/2	11 1/2
HOGS	11 1/2	11 1/2
SHEEP	10 1/2	10 1/2
WHEAT—Winter	1 1/2	1 1/2
WHEAT—Spring	1 1/2	1 1/2
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	1 1/2	1 1/2
EGGS—Southern	1 1/2	1 1/2

# FUNNY FOLKS.

## When He Works.

He was sitting with his feet on the desk, industriously smoking, when the taxpayer entered. Under the circumstances it seems hardly necessary to say that he was a public official.

"You are remarkably well paid for this job," suggested the taxpayer.

"Not when you consider the work necessary to get it," answered the official.—Chicago Post.

## Monthing Upward.

"My goodness, what airs the Hobblys are putting on lately! Mrs. Hobbly and the girls are so stuck up that they scarcely deign to speak to one any more. I wonder what's the cause of it?"

"Oh, don't you know? Why, since the election the papers have got to referring to old Hobbly as 'boss.'"—Chicago Daily News.

## The Open Door.

The statement talk of "open door," and tell its virtues over and over. Each talk to me all foolish seems. A rule of some summer dream. For when, as now, the blizzard blows, And snow obscures all here below, My only cry is: "Shut that door!"—N. Y. Herald.

## NOT A SUCCESS.

Snakler—I had been thinking of adopting the stage as a profession.

His Friend—You won't do for that; you're too easily rattled.—St. Louis Republic.

## Hidden Beauty.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear; Full many a maid has deeply blushed unseen Because of heavy coats of pigment there.—Chicago Daily News.

## Fixing the Blame.

"I'd like to know why it is," said young Brokleigh to his tailor, "that every time you make a pair of trousers for me you get them a little short?"

"I don't know," was the reply, "unless it's because I usually find you that way when I present the bill."—Chicago Daily News.

## Human Nature.

"You know," said the collector, rather plaintively, "you said that you would pay me if I came to-day."

"Well," answered Mr. Biddew, "you must bear in mind that human nature is human nature. The best of us sometimes say things that we are sorry for."—Washington Star.

## One Secret She Keeps.

Dixon—Why is it that it is usually unmarried women who write articles on "How to Manage a Husband?"

Hixon—Oh! you don't suppose a married woman is going to give her little plan away, do you?—Tit-Bits.

## Broken.

Mrs. Hiram—Supposing, Bridget, I should deduct from your wages the price of all the china you broke?

Bridget—Bridget—Well, mem, I guess I'd be loike the chaney.—Town Topics.

## Misfortunes of a Georgian.

"I'm mighty sad I ever lived to see this awful day; I'll be in the legislature, and Mr. Moly's run away."—Atlanta Constitution.

## HER FIRST EXPERIENCE.

Mickey—Say, don't look so scared! Didn't yer ever go out behind er touroughbred before!—N. Y. Journal.

## According to Her Polly.

The coquette's very apt to find. Here is no happy lot. She's a girl who's in love, and who when she's not.—Chicago Daily News.





# CLARK & LENNON - Builder's and Lumbermen's Hardware.

## LOCAL TIME TABLES.

### Chicago & Northwestern R'y

**NORTH BOUND.**  
No. 11-Daily..... 7:50 a. m.  
No. 15-Ashtand Mail and Express..... 11:25 p. m.  
**SOUTH BOUND.**  
No. 6-Daily..... 11:22 p. m.  
No. 2-Ashtand Mail and Express..... 11:11 a. m.  
W. J. DOHERTY, Agent.

### Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

**EAST BOUND.**  
Atlantic Limited..... 1:55 a. m. Daily  
Aeromachiation..... 9:40 p. m. Ex. Sec.  
**WEST BOUND.**  
Pacific Limited..... 1:55 a. m. Daily  
Aeromachiation..... 9:40 p. m. Ex. Sec.

See line train arrive and depart from C. & N. W. Station in Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie, Minn., on and after Nov. 19, 1896. Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marquette, Menominee, Wausau, Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central R'y.  
P. FRAY.

**RHINELANDER LODGE No. 212, F. & A. M.**  
St. Paulina Block.  
Regular communications First and Third Tuesday of each month.  
A. L. DUNN, Sec. H. C. DODGE, W. M.

**RHINELANDER CHAPTER No. 74, R. A. M.**  
St. Paulina Block.  
Regular communications Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month.  
A. TAYLOR, Sec. W. R. LASELLE, H. P.

**I. O. F.**  
Court Junata, 1975.  
Meetings at I. O. F. Hall second and fourth Tuesday of each month.  
J. A. WATSON, C. E. S. R. STONE, E. S.

Mrs. H. R. Weesner is quite ill with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Doherty spent last Sunday at Kaukauna.

J. A. Cushman visited relatives at Merrill last week for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Bronson made a trip to Minneapolis last week.

Reduced prices at the Cash Department Store in wooden underwear.

A boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rollins Sunday.

Great bargains in shoes are now offered at the Cash Department Store.

Geo. Jenkinson, of Minnoka, visited with his wife in this city this week.

Charles Barnes is assisting in the office of the Rhinelander Lighting Co. this week.

Miss Sammie Welsh, of Stevens Point, arrived in the city Friday night for a visit at the home of Mrs. John Collins.

Miss Nettie Wheelan, teacher in the sixth grade, was not able to return to her duties Monday on account of sickness. She arrived Wednesday.

Order storm windows and stove repairs at Clark & Lennon's and while there ask to see the 50 cent U. S. rifle which is being sold this week at \$16.25.

John Alexander, of Aurora, Ill., and Judd Alexander, of Wausau, were guests at Mrs. Kate McIntosh's over Sunday. They attended the dancing party Friday evening.

Coughing injuries and indigestion sore lungs. One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children.  
J. J. REARDON.

The schools opened up Monday morning with a large attendance. In the high school proper 72 are enrolled. This is the largest high school attendance Rhinelander has ever had.

The smallest things may exert the greatest influence. De Witt's Little Early Risers are unequalled for overcoming constipation and liver troubles. Small pill, best pill, safe pill.  
J. J. REARDON.

Mrs. Edna Daily wishes to announce that she is prepared to do all kinds of plain sewing, and solicits your work. Anyone having children's clothes to make, or anything in the line of plain sewing, are invited to call on her at her home, the cottage just north of the Catholic church.

Last week was quite eventful in a social way for the younger crowd. On Tuesday evening they were entertained by Miss Ethel Holland, on Wednesday evening by the Masters, Harry and Alfred Hunter, on Thursday evening by Irvin Vessey, and Saturday evening to a 625 supper by Guy Ogden.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga., suffered agony for thirty years, and then cured his Piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like magic.  
J. J. REARDON.

Sam Marks, who is logging 2,000,000 feet of pine in section 31, Town 56, Range 10, about four miles from Mulvren, informed the New North Monday that he had 200,000 on skids and that everything was progressing nicely in his camp. A tree was cut down by the crew last week from which seven logs were taken, four 16 feet long, two 11 feet long and one 12 feet long. The butt log sealed 50 feet. Considering the locality from which this tree was taken it was considered an exceptionally tall one, since of that length being few and far between in the neighborhood of the Pelican.

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Shepard, Publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Elmen, Mo., says: "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe." Pleasant to take, quick to act.  
J. J. REARDON.

Kuhl's salve at Anderle & Hinneman's.

Mrs. S. Kelley was on the sick list last week.

Joe Pilon returned to his home at Minnoka Friday.

A. J. Wechholz, of Medina, was in the city Monday.

The Congregational church observed the week of prayer.

Thos. Taber, of Madison, spent Sunday in Rhinelander.

W. E. Dodge was over from Wausau last Saturday on business.

John Foster, of Wausau, transacted business in our city Monday.

Men's kid mittens, 50 and 75c value, for 25 cents at the Cash Department Store.

Irvin Vessey returned to Minneapolis Monday morning, to continue his studies.

See the sinking of Cervera's fleet at the opera house next Tuesday evening, Jan. 17.

Men's wool lined alaskas at the Cash Department Store for 65 cents, worth \$1.00.

Miss Anna Hilkerman departed Friday for Minneapolis, where she will attend school.

The children will appreciate seeing the War Views at the opera house Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Good serviceable winter caps at the Cash Department Store for 10 cents. Why pay more?

The Woodruff and Maguire Co. have 200,000 feet of logs, banked on Dam Lake, near Eagle River.

Mrs. John Barnes spent a few days at her parents' home in Antigo last week, arriving home Saturday.

Ladies' all wool hose for 25 cents, worth 50 cents at the Cash Department Store. See windows.

Every patriotic citizen in Rhinelander should see the War Views at the opera house Tuesday evening.

A few more "Tilley" and "Hickory" stoves left at Clark & Lennon's. Call and get one while the price is too low to quote.

Reuben Panabaker, of Rhinelander, is in the city taking treatment of Dr. Paul Walters—Wausau Record.

Mrs. M. R. Chapman, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Robbins, this week.

For Sale—Green hardwood, birch and maple. For particulars call at Second Hand store, Brown street, 1st-12.

Mrs. Geo. VanVest arrived home Saturday from Michigan, where she and Mr. VanVest had been visiting her parents for two weeks.

Miss Virginia Vaughn resigned her position as teacher of the school at McNaughton, and Miss Eva Mason has been elected to fill the vacancy.

Miss Lou Vaughn, a teacher in the school at Port Washington, returned to that city Saturday, after a two weeks' visit at her home in this city.

Rev. Goepfert, of Eagle River, returned home Saturday after being confined for a week in St. Mary's hospital in this city by sickness.

The most thrilling war pictures ever seen will be shown by the Spanish-American War View Co. at the opera house next Tuesday evening.

The fourth in the series of piano recitals will be held at Mrs. E. O. Brown's Saturday p. m. at 7:30 o'clock. Beethoven is the composer to be presented.

Miss Rena Earl, of Cedar Springs, Mich., an old schoolmate of Charles Wilson's, arrived in the city Monday and will spend the winter with Mr. Wilson and wife.

To insure a happy new year, keep the liver clear and the body vigorous by using De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and liver troubles.  
J. J. REARDON.

Hugh McLean, a former resident of this city, now of N. Tonawanda, N. Y., arrived in Rhinelander Saturday for a short stay. He came here to look up stock to supply his eastern trade.

The Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co. purchased the Theodore Born property located on River street, last Saturday, the consideration being \$22,000. The sale takes in the land to the corner of Anderson street.

Miss Teresa Carey, who has been teaching in the Wabker district, resigned her position to accept a position as fourth grade teacher in the Tomahawk city schools. Miss Marie Conway will teach in the Wabker district.

Buy one of the famous "Tilley" stoves at Clark & Lennon's. Cheapest stove in the market. They are selling at \$7.00 and \$8.00 according to grade. Also take a look at the "Hickory" heater which is going at \$10.50.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Congregational church held their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. H. V. Day Wednesday. The entertainment committee consisted of Mesdames R. V. Day, A. W. Shelton, T. B. McIntosh, H. C. Johnson and Mrs. E. M. Kemp.

Allen James left last Thursday night for California in which state and New Mexico he will spend several months. Allen's health has not been the best for some time past and he was advised to take the trip for that reason. He was accompanied to the train by a number of friends who wished him well on his journey.

Senator Jordan was in the city Monday.

See the remnant table while at the Cash Department Store.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sam S. Miller Monday.

W. L. Beers was in Minneapolis and St. Paul this week on business.

Wm. N. Heinemann, of Wausau, was in the city on legal business Monday.

O. D. Vaughn, of Beaver Dam, was interviewing our merchants the first of the week.

Rev. A. Chambers, of Prentice, has resigned his charge and goes to Durand, Wis.

Rev. H. W. Todd was a caller on Rev. Kemp last Saturday on his way to North Crandon.

N. L. Alderson was up from Merrill Monday looking after the company's logging business.

Alfred and Harry Hunter returned to their studies at Delafield Military Academy Sunday night.

W. C. Lawrence, who is looking after the Pelican Lumber Co.'s logging near Hebard, was in town Monday.

BLACKSMITH WANTED—At Clark, Lennon & Stapleton's stumps at Monico. Apply at the hardware store, Rhinelander.

The Library Board expect to have their new books shortly, some 200 or more, and these will make a handsome addition to the shelves.

The Volunteers are arranging to give a minstrel show on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. Lytle and Bellie will not be far from the scene.

The Royal steel range is about the best thing in the way of a stove that is on the market. Clark & Lennon handle these ranges and sell lots of them. Call and see one.

At the First Congregational church on Sunday morning next at 10:30 the pastor, Rev. G. H. Kemp, will begin a series of sermons on Genesis. Subject, "The Creation."

For Sale—At a sacrifice, 6000 (15) shares of stock in Lewis Hardware Company. Will sell shares singly or wholly. For particulars enquire of B. W. McCarey.

Ed. Brazel came up from Jeffers Saturday and returned Sunday. Ed. says they are putting in lots of hardwood logs, but would be a little better satisfied if there was about four inches more snow.

The Ministers' Association recently met with Rev. C. M. Hitchcock and Rev. A. J. Damon read a paper on "Revivals" which was afterwards discussed by those present. Rev. Thos. Walker was elected to membership.

These are dangerous days for the health. Croup, colds and throat troubles lead rapidly to consumption. A bottle of One Minute Cough Cure used at the right time will preserve life, health and a large amount of money. Pleasant to take, children like it.  
J. J. REARDON.

Chas. Inman was over from Wood-boro Monday.

D. J. Cole went to Grand Rapids Tuesday on business.

Julius Prenzlow came up from Clintonville Tuesday for a visit with friends.

The saw mill of the Brown-Robbins Lumber Co. shut down for repairs a short time Tuesday.

Pelican Hive No. 5 of the I. O. T. M. will hold a public installation of officers Wednesday evening, Jan. 18, 1896, at I. O. O. F. Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Raymond of Morris, Wis., have been in this city for a week, being called here by the illness of Mr. Raymond's sister, Frances.

Robert Robinson, a young man employed in the screen door factory, had a finger of his right hand taken off while working a cut-off saw last Thursday.

The Clayton mill, which has been turning out between 100,000 and 125,000 feet of lumber daily since it started up, did not run Tuesday owing to a temporary shortage of logs.

The Chicago & North-Western R'y Co. has a crew of men at work constructing a steel bridge over the Wisconsin river at this point, to take the place of the wooden structure now there.

Wm. Clark wishes to inform owners of wagons and carriages that he will have a first-class painter here in about ten days, especially prepared to do work in this line. He will remain here but a short time and those who require the services of an experienced man are requested to give Mr. Clark early notice.

The planting mill of Wixson, Bronson & French is running steadily these days, and is turning out a good supply of first-class lumber. The patronage of the Badger & Jackson Co., the Brown-Robbins Lumber Co. and I. D. Day, together with their own work, makes out to keep the machines humming, a good share of the time night and day. On an easy run of work six cars of lumber can be put through the mill in a day's time.

Watt Lytle arrived in Rhinelander Tuesday for a visit with his brother A. J. Mr. Lytle was a teamster with the Second Wisconsin regiment in Porto Rico and saw considerable service. He was a member of Co. B of Oshkosh, and after being mustered out entered the employ of a shingle-manufacturing company near Oshkosh. He was severely injured while at his work in the mill last week by being struck in the head by an iron rod, the effects of the blow being of such a nature as to oblige him to stop work.

Six O'clock Dinner.

The Ladies of the Episcopal Guild will give a turkey dinner on Tuesday evening, January 17, from 6 to 8 o'clock, in the building vacated by J. H. Johnston.

Roast Turkey New York Potatoes Potato Muffins Cranberry Sauce Pickles Apple Pie Mince Pie Coffee Cheese

Chas. E. Crusoe & Co.

Fall and Winter Millinery 1898.

MISS ELLA M. BEERS

Will be glad to meet her old customers and new ones at her Millinery Parlors where are on display many new purchases.

Up stairs at the old stand, Cor. Stevens and Davenport Streets.

All Goods Up-to-date. PRICES RIGHT.

Life is too Short for Experiments.

We guarantee you a sure thing, no matter if you order your clothes made in the latest fashion or after your own peculiar ideas.

Our Prices Like Our Goods are Just Right—They Fit

Our Tailors cannot be excelled. You are cordially invited to inspect and compare our complete stock of woolsens with others. It cannot be surpassed.

It talks for itself.

Rhineland Tailoring Co.

Books! AT ASHTON'S

Big and Little Books, LOW IN PRICE.

See the Bargains at 25, 50 and 75 cts.

Post Office Building. S. H. & W. H. ASHTON.

NO WAR PRICES HERE

We can suit you, both as to quality and prices in lumbermen's supplies, stoves, ranges, farm machinery and tools, hardware of all kinds, crockery, buggies, wagons, refrigerators, and in fact, everything in this line.

If you doubt it Come and See.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY.

Hutchinson & Innes.

Practical Plumbing Steam Fitting, Gas Lighting Heating

Sewer and Water Pipe at reasonable prices

Outside Orders given Prompt Attention, Correspondence Solicited.

Office in Cover Block, Stevens Street.

D. HAMMEL & CO.

—Twelve is—

HORSES

Draft and Driving.

A. M. ROGERS, Resident Manager,

RHINELANDER, WIS

The Cat Came Back

And so will you after you learn our ways and methods

WE DO A Strictly One Price Business—It's the only honest way—Every article is marked at the Lowest Price consistent with Honest Quality—We tell the truth about our Goods—Don't keep anything we can't tell the truth about. We guarantee everything we sell as represented by our Salesmen—If you find any defect in what you buy from us bring it back, we'll refund your money cheerfully—Ours is a permanent business—We want your confidence and your Future Patronage—We have adopted the principles of Modern Literature—Courtesy—and Absolute Fairness in all our dealings. Yes, you'll come back if you trade with us once.

BEERS & COMPANY.

The Board of Education has elected Miss Teresa G. Carey, of Rhinelander, to be teacher of the Fourth grade for the remainder of the year. Miss Carey has had more than four years experience as a teacher, and comes well recommended by the school authorities of Oneida county. She will greatly strengthen the teaching force of this city.—The Tomahawk.

An unsigned communication was received at this office Tuesday from "a subscriber" which plainly expressed the writer's convictions on one of the evils existing in this and other communities. Owing to the long established rule common to all publications the article will remain in obscurity pending a signature.

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations.  
J. J. REARDON.

Attorney Francis Colman, of Eagle River, was in this city yesterday.

Your Life.

Prof. E. Andrus Titus, of Boston, Mass., will, for a short time, read life, diagnose diseases, determine fitness for occupation, and adaptation from temperament of parties for marriage in order to happiness. At parlors over Krede's Bakery, Brown street. Prof. Titus is one of the most noted clairvoyant Psychometric Palmists of the East.

Wanted.

1,000 cords Spruce and Pine bolts eight inches in diameter and up, 7.5 and 7 ft. long. For further information apply office Wabash Screen Door Co. 41-45-25

Mr. S. A. Fackler, Editor of the Mienopy (Fla.) Haster, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from La Grippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for La Grippe, and its exhausting after effects.

J. J. REARDON.

THE STORY TELLER

SAD FATE OF MISTRESS PRUE.

Mistress Prue was a good woman. And fair as milk could be. From dainty hand to twinkling feet. A source of joy was she.

THE GHOST THAT BILLY SAW.

By Eben E. Rexford.

It was a rainy afternoon. The boys were in the barn telling stories, singing songs and trying to make the time pass pleasantly.

By the boys I mean Frank and Roscoe Wade and their "third man," whose name was Jake—and Billy Baker, one of the boys who lived in the neighborhood.

New Billy wasn't considered very "bright." A sickness through which he had passed in infancy had left him rather weak mentally, but for all that he wasn't a fool by any means.

What he lacked in that direction nature had made up to him in another, by giving him the strength of a young giant. The neighborhood boys dreaded to provoke Billy's wrath, for they were sure to get the worst of it if he got hold of them.

He had given two or three ill-mannered fellows such a "going-over" for getting off their silly jokes at his expense that he felt quite sure they wouldn't attempt anything of the kind in future, and as he held himself in readiness to meet any similar conduct on the part of others, he was treated with a certain kind of respect by the boys.

Sometimes, you know, fear will make persons behave themselves when gentlemanly instincts which would prompt them to do so are lacking.

The conversation had turned on the subject of ghosts.

"Do you believe there are any?" asked Billy, solemnly, of Jake.

"Yes," answered Jake. "Of course I do. My father's seen 'em."

At that Billy's eyes stuck out further than ever. At last he had found, if not a man who had seen a ghost, one whose father had, and that was the next best thing to finding one who had seen one for himself.

Coming so direct, the testimony to the actual existence of ghosts seemed convincing enough to satisfy any but the most skeptical.

"What ghost was it?" asked Billy, in a voice of awe.

"His mother's," replied Jake. "He saw it three times."

"Three times?" repeated Billy, in a whisper. "Oh, my! Wasn't he scared?"

"I suppose so," said Jake. "He didn't say, but of course he was."

"I'd like to see one," said Billy, presently. "Most folks get scared, but I don't believe I would. I'd holler at one if I saw it."

"No you wouldn't," laughed Frank. "You'd run! I know you would."

"Maybe," said Billy, thoughtfully, "but I guess not."

"I don't believe anyone ever saw a ghost," said Roscoe. "They may think they do, but it's something else."

"I never saw one, but I believe in 'em for all that," declared Jake.

"So do I," said Billy. "I ain't afraid of anything. I'd like to see one, to see if I'd be afraid of that."

"Maybe you will see one sometime," said Frank, with a wink at Roscoe. "If you do you'll tell us how it looks, and what it says to you, won't you?"

Yes, Billy would do that.

By-and-by, Jake went out to the barnyard, and Billy went with him.

"I'll tell you how we can have some fun," said Frank. "One of us can dress up like a ghost, and give Billy a good scare. I don't believe he's half as brave as he pretends to be. He'd run, of course, and then we could laugh at him about getting scared when there wasn't anything to get scared at. Let's try it. What do you say?"

"I'm in for it," assented Roscoe. "You be the ghost, and I'll hide and see the fun."

"He's going from here to the village, and won't come back till evening," said Frank. "We'll wait for him down by the forks of the road."

Now, as it happened, Billy had changed his mind about going to the sheep yard with Jake, and had stopped just outside the barn door, and standing there, he had heard every word the boys said.

"So they think they're going to scare me?" chuckled Billy. "Maybe I would be scared if I saw a real ghost, but I'll bet this one won't make me run. I'll give 'em some fun, if that's what they want, but perhaps it won't be as much fun for them as it is for me," and Billy chuckled again.

When Jake came back Billy came with him, and the boys supposed he had been with him all the while. Billy had frequent spells of chuckling over something which they did not understand, but, as he was always "spooky," they never once suspected the real cause of his merriment.

When it was about time for them to expect Billy back from the village, the boys set out for the scene of their anticipated fun. Frank had a sheet with him, with which to carry out his ghastly deception.

Roscoe hid himself behind a clump of alder bushes. Frank, too, hid behind a clump, close to the road, from whose

shelter he was to step out suddenly and confront Billy when he came along.

Billy was not long in coming, for he was as anxious for the fun as the boys were. He felt angry to think that they doubted his bravery, and he was indignant to think they would attempt to play such a trick on him. He wanted to convince them, if not himself, of his fearlessness, and he also wanted to give vent to his resentment in a way that they wouldn't forget very soon.

He came up the road whistling. Just as he was opposite the stump up rose a tall figure in white.

The boys fully expected to see Billy run as fast as his legs would carry him. But he did no such thing. He stopped, stood hard at the figure in white, and then drew out, solemnly:

"Are you a ghost?"

"I'm the ghost of Capt. Kidd," was the reply, in a sepulchral voice.

Capt. Kidd was one of Billy's pet heroes.

"Are you looking for some of the gold you buried?" asked Billy.

"Yes!" answered the ghost. "If you'll dig by the old oak tree down by the bend in the river, maybe you'll find a pot of it."

"I'll see about it," answered Billy. "But if you're Capt. Kidd, I think I'd ought to thrash you for your wicked doings. I'm going to!"

And, like a flash, Billy sprang at the ghost and caught him by the arm. He had a long, tough stick of hickory in his hand, and he laid it over Frank's shoulders in a way that made him yell with pain.

"Don't, Billy, don't!" cried Frank, trying to break away, but Billy's strong hand held him in a grasp of iron. "Let me go, please! I did it just to have some fun with you!"

"And I'm having some fun with you, just as I said I would if ever I saw a ghost," said Billy. "I didn't expect to see one so soon, and here I am laying it onto Capt. Kidd. I say, capt'n, I like to hear about you, but don't you go appearing to me very often, or I'll make it unhealthy for you, for I reckon I'll have to thrash you for old doings every time I can lay hands on you. You didn't have any mercy on folks, and I won't on you!"

And thick and fast fell the blows on Frank's back.

"Roscoe, why don't you help? He's killing me!" screamed Frank, but Roscoe dared not interfere.

"Have you got some relation round here, capt'n?" asked Billy. "If you have I'll give him a going over, too, now I've got my hand in. I can do it just as well as not."

Roscoe had no doubt of his ability to do it if the opportunity was offered. He didn't intend to allow him the opportunity, however, so he climbed over the fence and took a bee-line for home.

When Billy felt satisfied that he had given the ghost of Capt. Kidd some of the punishment that rather mythical person deserved, if tradition is true, he relaxed his hold, and Frank freed himself, and left the scene of his ghastly exploits in a manner more expeditious than dignified. If ever there was a



WHAT JOHNNY SAW.

thoroughly demoralized ghost, he was the one.

"Oh, my! But ain't it funny?" Billy chuckled. "And Capt. Kidd's ghost, too?" And it was weeks before he got over chuckling.

The next day he came over to see the boys.

"I saw a ghost last night," he said to Roscoe.

Frank wasn't to be seen. "He was sick," Roscoe said.

Roscoe looked foolish, but asked no questions.

"And it was Capt. Kidd's ghost," went on Billy, solemnly. "Oh, you needn't look as if you didn't believe me," he said to Jake. "It was a real ghost. I grabbed hold of it and whaled it with a hickory stick, and wasn't a bit afraid of it, neither."

Many a time after that Billy told them about his adventure with the ghost of Capt. Kidd, and always so soberly that they really believed, at last, that he thought he had seen a ghost, and did not suspect their connection with the affair. So he got the credit of being brave enough to face what he really supposed was a visitor from the dead.

If they could have known just what he knew about it, they could have easily accounted for his courage.

Frank's back was sore for a week. Every time he stirred for a day or two it made him groan, and every time he groaned he made up his mind that you'd never catch him playing ghost again. If there was any fun in it, he didn't find it.—Golden Days.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Richmond—"If auber has been of fered \$25 for that last painting of his." Glenroy—"Oh, he's had it framed, has he?"—Town Topics.

He—"I love you; do you love me?" She (faintly)—"Yes." He—"Ah! Then you'll be mine?" She (firmly)—"No. You'll be mine."—Answers.

Softly—"So you—aw, don't think the clothes make the man, Miss Cutting?" Miss Cutting—"Well, they didn't in your case, at least."—Chicago Daily News.

He—"You haven't any idea how exhilarating it is to dance with the one you love best in all the world!" She—"Dear me! How funny you must look dancing all by yourself!"—Illustrated American.

Spencer—"Scribbler is an odd stick." Scrawler—"In what way?" Spencer—"Why, he not only incloses a postage stamp for return of his copy, if rejected, but also a revenue check stamp in case it should be accepted."—Town Topics.

Might Be Corrected.—Diner—"Waiter, I find I have just money enough to pay for the dinner, but it leaves nothing in the way of a tip for yourself." Waiter—"Let me add up the bill again, sir."—Chicago Journal.

"Mike," said Heddling Pete, "did you hear 'bout Alaska?" "Lots. Are you thinkin' of de trip?" "I dunno. I'm told dat daylight lasts 24 hours at a stretch. If I could git a job in dat locality as night watchman I cunno but I'd be willing to work."—Washington Star.

A lady writes from Germany that she is discouraged about learning the German language. A German friend who tried to converse with her in English made such a mistake that she fears she may do as badly in German. The German gentleman innocently gave this rendering of a familiar saying: "The ghost is willing, but the meat is feeble."

A MAN'S STATE.

California May Yet Be Blessed as One of Earth's Male Lands.

California is emphatically one of "earth's male lands," to accept Browning's classification. The first Saxon settlers were men, and in their rude civilization women had no part. For years women in California were objects of curiosity or of chivalry, disturbing rather than cementing influences in society. Even yet California is essentially a man's state. It is common to say that public opinion does not exist there; but such a statement is not wholly correct. It does exist, but it is an out-of-door opinion—a man's view of men. There is, for example, a strong opinion about hypocrisy in California, as more than one clerical renegade has found to his discomfort. The pretense to virtue is the one vice that is not forgiven. If a man be not a liar, few questions are asked, least of all the delicate one as to the "name he went by in the states." What we commonly call public opinion—the cut-and-dried decision on social and civic questions—is made up in the house. It is essentially feminine in its origin, the opinion of householders as to how men should behave. In California there is little which corresponds to the social atmosphere pervading the snug, white-painted, green-blinded New England villages, and this little exists chiefly in communities of people transported thither in block-traditions, conventionalities, prejudices and all. There is, in general, no merit attached to conformity, and one may take a wide range of rope without necessarily arousing distrust. Speaking broadly, in California the virtues of life spring from within, and are not prescribed from without. The young man who is decent only because he thinks that some one is looking would do well to stay away. The stern law of individual responsibility turns the fool over to the fool-killer without a preliminary trial. No finer type of man can be found in the world than the so-called Californian; and yet no coast is strewn with wrecks more pitiful.—David Starr Jordan, in Atlantic.

COURAGEOUS ANIMALS.

The American Fisher and the Indian Mongoose Are Notable Examples.

In North America one of the largest of the weasel family is the "fisher," a very large, long-furred polecat, living mainly by the water-side, and, like many others of the tribe, very partial to fish. It weighs about 16 pounds, and its long, richly colored fur is exported in great quantities to different parts of Europe, though not often used in this country. A trapped "fisher" will attack anyone who comes within reach of the trap chain, and when free will beat off any dog of twice its size. But perhaps the most striking example of the courage of the smaller species yet recorded is that shown by a small variety of jungle cat known as the fishing cat, which, though no relation to the Canadian "fisher," is quite as courageous. One of these, which was kept in a menagerie, broke through into the next cage, and there attacked and killed a leopard which was three times its own size.

The Indian mongoose possesses all the courage of the polecat, together with amiability and a "regulated" mind. It turns its pluck and prowess to good ends, and we imagine it to stand at the head of the list of the smaller animals if quality as well as quantity is demanded as a mark of intrepidity. There is no doubt that the mongoose realizes the deadly nature of the cobra's bite. Its intense excitement is strong evidence of this. But a mongoose has been known to fight just as bravely against other foes. One was seen to attack and drive off a large greyhound which it feared was hostile to it.—London Spectator.

ART IN ARCHITECTURE.

DESIGNED AND WRITTEN ESPECIALLY FOR THIS PAPER.

This 11-room house can be erected for \$1,900, upon a foundation of rubble stone.

The size of the parlor is 12x13 feet; sitting-room, 12x13 feet 6 inches; dining-room, 12x13 feet 6 inches; kitchen, 10 feet 3 inches by 13 feet; and six chambers of the following sizes: 8x10 feet 3 inches; 10 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 12x13 feet 6 inches; 10x12 feet; 10 feet 3 inches by 13 feet; 8x10 feet 3 inches, and alcove, 12x13 feet 6 inches.

The height of first and second floors is 9 feet 6 inches; of basement, 7 feet.

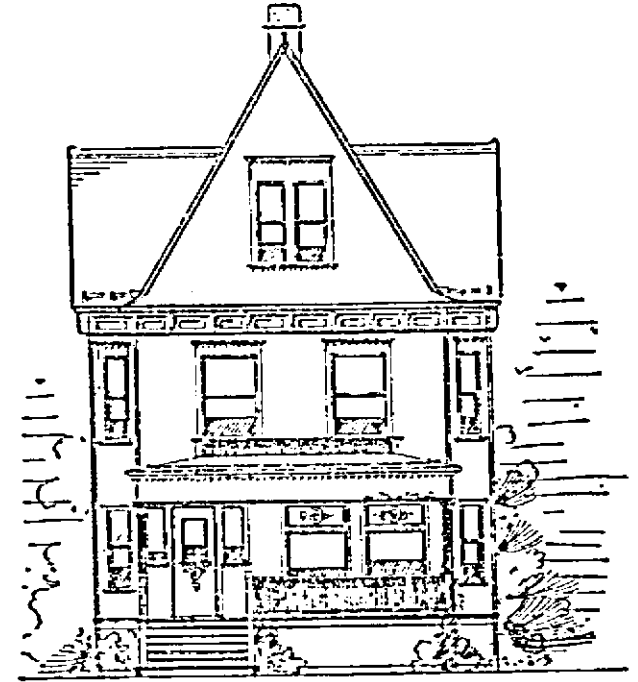
Studding, 2x4 inches; joist, 2x10 inches; rafters, 2x4 inches. Extension room and dining-room and between chamber and alcove are cased openings.

The front door contains a glass panel, and at each side of the front door there is a window opening into the hall. The glass showing in transoms of parlor windows is to be of an ornamental description.

All glass throughout building, excepting art glass, will be the best selected American, double thick.

The exterior of the house will look well painted bronze green, with white trimmings, red roof and dark green eash.

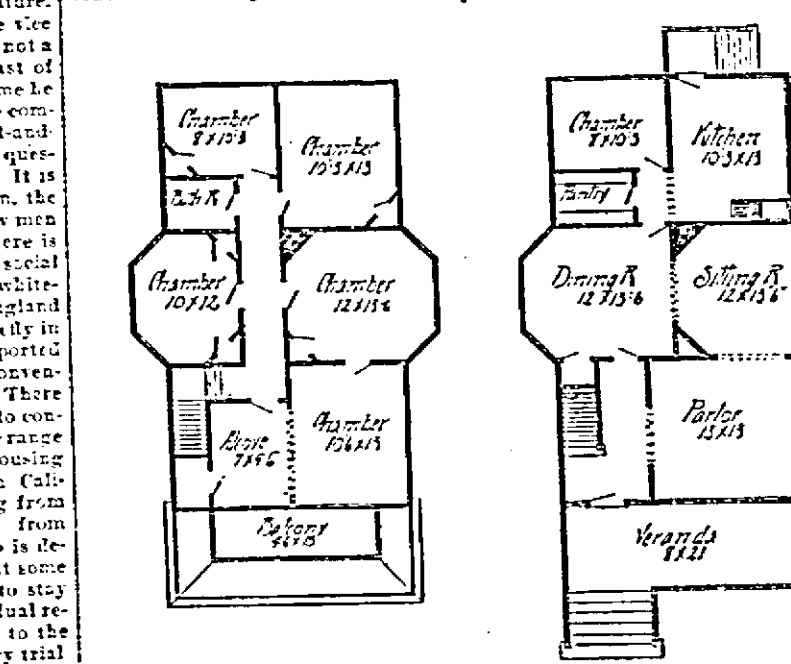
Painting is three-coat work; plaster-



FRONT ELEVATION OF MODERATE-PRICED HOME.

walls are sheathed with fence flooring, and building paper is placed between sheathing and finished siding. Shingles upon roof are cedar. All siding is to be 4-inch O.G.; the balcony deck is tinned. All down spouts, gutters, flashing and drips upon chimney are of galvanized iron.

The floors of first and second stories are double, having felt paper between them. The attic has a single floor. The chimney showing above the roof is veneered with red press brick. The cor-



PLAN OF FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

nice showing on elevation is constructed with large brackets and paneled between. The finish throughout is of Georgia pine, oil finished. All floors are pine, except kitchen and pantry floors, which will be of maple. The kitchen contains sink, pantry and closets, to be fitted with shelves.

The openings between parlor and hall, parlor and sitting-room, sitting-

room and dining-room, last coat being a putty or plaster of Paris finish. The doors are 2 feet 8 inches wide by 7 feet high.

The basement floor is concrete, and the furnace-room, coal-room, storeroom and laundry are all located in the basement. The entrance to basement is from the dining-room beneath front stairs.

All rooms are piped for gas and furnace. The bathroom is 5x5 feet, and all the roughing-in pipes are placed,

ready for the fixtures, which are not included in this estimate of \$1,900.

The hardware is of a very neat design, good and substantial, all windows being hung with sash cord and weights. All doors are five cross panel doors.

The work throughout is of the best character, and when the house is completed it must be left clean and ready for occupancy. GEO. A. W. KINTZ.

PHYSICAL STRENGTH.

In Man It Reaches Its Greatest Development Between the 20th and 30th Years.

The muscles, in common with all the organs of the body, have their stages of development and decline. Says the Strand Magazine. Our physical strength increases up to a certain age and then decreases. Tests of the strength of several thousands of people have been made by means of a dynamometer (strength measurer), and the following are given as the average figures for the white race:

The "lifting power" of a youth of 17 years is 230 pounds. In his twentieth year this increases to 250 pounds, and in the thirtieth and thirty-first years it reaches its height, 250 pounds. At the end of the thirty-first year the strength begins to decline, very slowly at first.

By the fortieth year it has decreased eight pounds, and this diminution continues at a slightly increased rate until the fiftieth year is reached, when the figure is 220 pounds.

After this period the strength falls more and more rapidly, until the weakness of old age is reached. It is not possible to give accurate statistics of the decline of strength after the fiftieth year, as it varies to a large extent in different individuals.

Pains and Aches

Of Rheumatism Make Countless Thousands Suffer.

But this disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes the acid in the blood. If you have any symptoms of rheumatism take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once and do not waste time and money on unknown preparations. The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is unquestioned and its record of cures unequalled.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine for Rheumatism. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Scented.

HE WAS THE REAL THING.

How a Territorial Committee with Long Guns Tamed a Contrary Senator.

"I represented the territory in excess then," laughed the man who had returned to the east that he may spend his declining years among the friends of his youth.

"In one of the frontier towns where I happened to visit they were trying to raise funds for a charitable purpose, and I was invited to attend an entertainment given with a view to helping the cause. I was warmly inside when a committee of three with long hair, long faces and long guns, invited me to a little tent at one side of the hall."

"Now, gentlemen," said one of them who had no definite idea as to the propriety of this, "you'll just set where you are. This here thing has got to be won, for what few winning folks we have in it, and we can't disappoint 'em. I'll tell you as a friend to stay right here and look pleasant. Don't pay no particular attention to the gaboot outside."

"Then I heard 'Step right inside, ladies and gents, and see the only live senator ever brought to these here diggings. He's imported at his expense from the wife of Sagebrush county and has been tamed by a committee of our bravest citizens appointed for that special purpose. He's the real thing, an' all others are base imitations which none of us would take for the giving'. He speaks our language perfect an' is as harmless as a pet lamb."

"I drew like a porous plaster, and I never in my life exerted myself harder to be agreeable. Some of you might think you would have done different, but you never saw that special committee."—Detroit Free Press.

NOT GOOD AT QUOTATIONS.

He Was Called Down for Springing Something He Didn't Know the Authority Of.

He came home in a bad temper.

"Jane," he gruffly asked, "have we such a thing as the constitution of the United States on the premises?"

"Why, yes, William," she cheerfully answered. "I'll get it for you."

She came back presently with a thin volume and handed it to him.

He took it up, glanced at it, and flung it to the floor.

"There you go, too," he snarled. "That's the declaration of independence! By Jove!" he bitterly added, "here I came home to study up the constitution, and the wife of my bosom tries to palm off the declaration of independence on me!"

"What's gone wrong, William?" she asked.

"Why, this is just what I wanted," he cried. "I was waiting at length from the constitution, as I supposed, when a fellow yelled out: 'That ain't the constitution.' This took me aback, but I rallied and cried: 'I mean the declaration of independence.' 'Tain't that, neither,' he roared. 'What is it, then?' I howled. 'It's the Bible!' he shrieked. Say, Jane, have we a Bible in the house?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HIS FUTURE WIFE'S NAME.

The Curious Young Man Had Told to Him to an Absolute Certainty.

He was a chatty kind of a conjurer, and was anxious to open the evening's entertainment merrily. So he stepped forward to the front of the stage and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, if there is in this audience any young man who would like to know the name of his future wife, if that young man will kindly stand up, I will undertake to tell him, and this is no guessing competition. Now, will any single young man kindly stand up?"

Up jumped a young man in the center of the room.

"Thank you," said the conjurer. "Now, do you wish to know the name of your future wife?"

"I do," said the young man.

"Well," said the man of magic, "I always like to do things in a proper business fashion, will you kindly give me your name?"

"Yes, certainly," said the young man; "my name is James Jackson."

"Thank you," replied the conjurer; "then the name of your future wife will be Mrs. Jackson."—London Tit-Bits.

Devilish Definitions.

Play.—The work we do that isn't compulsory.

Bachelor.—A pair of scissors with one blade missing.

Step.—The only satisfactory substitute for matrimony.

Revels.—One pointing with pride to what another views with alarm.

Immense.—A man who has been married so long that he doesn't mind it.

Woman.—A labor-saving device that helps a man make a fool of himself.

First.—A girl whom a fellow would like to kiss but who won't let him.

Concoited.—The woman who debas a man's womanly just because he doesn't admire her.

Autopsy.—A method employed by doctors to determine the nature of the patient's ailment.

Truly Loved.

Mrs. Adley.—My husband is very good to me. He always accompanies me to church on Sundays.

Mrs. Durkin.—That's nothing. My husband looks under the bed at my request every night.—Chicago Evening News.

Feminine Sisterliness.

"What made you lose your place in the line?"

"Because I wasn't going to be kissed by the lieutenant right after he had smoked that odious, peppermint chewing Hagley girl!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

We all love to see a smart man make a slip—it reconciles us to being stupid.—Town Topics.

**PEACE VERSUS PAIN**

We have peace, and those who are sorely afflicted with **NEURALGIA** will have peace from pain and a perfect cure by using **ST. JACOBS OIL.**



## A FIRST DEBT

By Florence B. Halliwell

WHEN I was a little girl my brother Jack and I used to be sent once a year to Germantown, near Philadelphia, to spend a month with Uncle and Aunt Parsons, who had no children of their own.

So much effort was made during our visit to give us a good time, and so indulgent were Uncle and Aunt to our every wish, that we would always willingly have remained much longer had our parents consented.

But mother declared that she could not spare us a single day over the stated time, and Uncle was very particular to send us home promptly on the day agreed upon.

Uncle's house was on Nittenhouse street, and, though old-fashioned, was very comfortable and convenient. The one next to it was occupied by an old gentleman named Reed, who, we were told, had lost his wife and three children by an accident on a railway, and had ever since lived in the strictest seclusion.

Jack and I saw him very often at his gate or on the street, but he seldom took any notice of us, and consequently we stood greatly in awe of him.

One afternoon, in December, when only two days more remained to us of our annual visit, Jack and I were walking along Main street on our way home from an attorney's office to which we had been sent on an errand, when suddenly Jack stopped before the window of a hardware store, in which hung several pairs of skates.

"I wish Uncle Andrew had given me a pair of skates as a parting gift instead of that sled," he said, in a discontented tone. "I won't be able to go skating much longer unless I have a new pair. My old ones are three sizes too small."

"But don't ask Uncle Andrew for them," I said. "He has given us so much already."

"I don't believe he would care a bit if I got a pair and had them charged," said Jack. "He has an account here, I know. I could write him about it after I got home, and pay him out of my Christmas money."

Before I could reply a hand fell heavily on Jack's shoulder, and, looking up, we saw old Mr. Reed standing beside us.

"You're wrong, my boy," he said, in a grave, earnest tone. "Never run in debt if you can avoid it, and never mortgage your expectations. It's a bad custom. I speak from experience, and will tell you the story if you care to hear it."

Jack was too much mortified and embarrassed to speak, and I was so much frightened by the old gentleman's stern tone and grave face that I could not have uttered a word had I tried.

Mr. Reed apparently did not notice our silence, but led the way to his house, and took us into his library, a light, pleasant room, with well-filled bookcases against every wall, and a big desk, covered with letters and papers under the chandelier.

He gave us each a comfortable chair and then seated himself on a low sofa opposite us.

"You see me now, a gray-headed old man, Jack," he said, "but I was once a boy like yourself, and enjoyed skating, riding, dancing and cricket, just as you do. But I had no kind parents. They died before I was old enough to understand my loss and left me to the care of my grandfather, a stern, proud old man, with an iron will. Upright and honest himself, living by rule and precept, he had little charity for the faults of others, and punished the most trivial errors of my childhood with the most relentless severity."

"But he was extremely fond of me, nevertheless, and I returned his affection, though, as was only natural, I stood much in awe of him, and had a wholesome dread of his displeasure."

"He had a large plantation and owned nearly 100 slaves, and, as was customary among the youth of Kentucky in those days, I spent each morning with my tutor and the rest of the day as I pleased."

"My grandfather gave me a liberal allowance, which ought to have been sufficient to gratify my wants, but I was naturally extravagant, and as I grew older I found it extremely irksome to be obliged to practice economy and self-denial toward the end of every month. But I knew it would be useless to ask my grandfather to increase my allowance, for he considered it ample for my needs."

"One day when in Danville I went to a shoe store to buy a pair of pumps, for I was going to a party that evening, and my old ones were not presentable. But as I entered the store I suddenly remembered that it was almost the end of the month, and I had only a dollar in my pocketbook."

"I hesitated a moment before replying to the clerk's inquiry as to my wants, for I knew that if I bought the pumps they would have to be charged, and I had learned from my grandfather to have a horror of debt."

"But the thought of the shabby condition of the old pumps decided me to make the purchase, and no comment was made when, in a low, hurried voice, I said: 'Charge them as the package was given into my hands.' I was so well known and my grandfather was so highly respected that I could have obtained credit at any store in the town without the least difficulty."

"The party was a great success, but I had never enjoyed myself so little, for, wherever I happened to glance at my feet, I was reminded of that debt, and the thought of what my grandfather would say if he learned of it made me, old as I was, turn fairly sick at heart."

"But as time passed my conscience troubled me less, and I did not carry out the determination I had formed

at the party to pay for the pumps out of my next allowance. I concluded that it would do no harm, now that the debt was contracted, to defer payment until I could spare the money without making any sacrifice."

"Not long after this, I needed a pair of boots, and, though I had the money to pay for them, I had them charged to my account, for I had not enough to pay for the pumps also, and was ashamed to confess the fact."

"To the account, a little later, were added a pair of slippers and a pair of leather leggings, and, at the end of six months, my debt was so large that the idea of paying it out of my allowance was ridiculous, and, as is generally the case with people who get things on credit, I was losing all sensibility about it. My face did not flush when I accidentally met the proprietor of the shoe store, and on his asking me, one day, when I could settle with him, I turned him off with a joke."

"But the day of reckoning was close at hand. One morning in early summer, when I sat at breakfast with my grandfather, old Pompey came in with the mail."

"He always went to Danville for it some time during the forenoon, but, as fate would have it, he had gone earlier than usual this morning by several hours."

"My grandfather looked over the letters, and, selecting one on which was a printed advertisement, handed it over to me. At the same moment, he dismissed the two servants from the room."

"I have never forgotten how that envelope looked, with 'Hilly & Co., Fine Boots and Shoes,' in big letters, in one corner; and I can see now the ominous frown on my grandfather's face."

"What is that, sir?" he asked, in a stern voice.

"I knew perfectly well that it was a bill, and I could not lie about it. So I remained silent."

"Hand it here, sir!" said my grandfather.

"I dared not disobey, and in less time than it takes to tell it, my grandfather knew my secret."

"Never before had I seen him so angry. He denounced me as unworthy to bear his name, and told me in the plainest possible language what he thought of my conduct."

"You contracted this debt, knowing that you had no means of paying it," he said. "You have taken this man's goods under false pretense. You have traded on my well-known integrity. You were trusted because you are my grandson, but until that debt is paid through your own endeavors, I refuse to recognize you as in any way related to me. You will keep your room in this house, if it so pleases you; but our meals will be served at different hours."

"And, without giving me a chance to reply, he left the room."

"I was completely overwhelmed at the consequences of my folly, and for a time could think of nothing else. But at length the question of how I was to earn money to pay the debt intruded itself."

"I was 17 years of age, but I had never earned a dollar in my life, never done a stroke of work. I knew my grandfather too well to imagine that any arguments I could use would have any effect upon him. There was no hope whatever that I would be restored to his good graces until that debt was paid."

"I took my gun and went out into the woods to think the matter over. But after a tramp of four miles, I turned my steps homeward without having arrived at any solution of my difficulty."

"I had to cross a ferry in order to reach my grandfather's plantation, and I shouted to old Patrick, who kept the ferry house, to bring the boat over. But it was old Patrick's son, who lived several miles away, and whom I seldom saw, who came across."

"Father's laid up with the lumbarago," he said, in answer to my inquiries. "It looks as if he was going to have a bad spell. He'll have to get somebody to tend the ferry, for I can't stop any longer than to-day."

"I suppose you can guess who the ferryman was for the next three months? I was ready to grasp at any chance, and here was something ready to my hand. I was strong and hardy, and old Patrick hired me willingly, though greatly surprised that I should want the work."

"Of course it wasn't pleasant. I had to be at the ferry house every morning by five o'clock, and stay until ten, and sometimes I had to ferry my young lady friends across, which made my heart nearly burst with shame and chagrin. But I lived through it, and learned a lesson I never forgot."

"I was as proud as a king when—the very day before my tutor was expected back to begin the fall term—I went to Danville and paid that bill."

"I ate my dinner that day at my grandfather's table instead of in old Patrick's cabin. Nothing was said of the past, no allusion made to my return, but my grandfather was kinder in tone and manner to me than ever before, and on my eighteenth birthday, which occurred soon after, he increased my allowance."

"Occasionally we crossed the ferry together, and once, as we stepped on the boat, he glanced at me with a twinkle in his clear gray eyes and a smile about the corners of his mouth which I could not misunderstand, but to the day of his death he never mentioned again to me the subject of that dreadful bill."

"And you may be sure I never ran into debt again. When I couldn't pay cash for an article I wanted, I did without it."

"Jack and I talked over the story after we had left Mr. Reed's, and I know it made a strong impression upon my brother's mind, for from that time forth he was extremely particular how he spent the money given him, and he kept his accounts in a small book with scrupulous exactness; and when, on the Christmas following that visit of which I have told you, Mr. Reed sent him a pair of handsome skates, he was as 'happy as a king.'—Golden Days.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There are 47 Chinese temples in the United States.

During the siege of Paris butter was sold at \$10 a pound.

Three thousand marriages are performed every day all over the world.

There are 672 known volcanoes in the world, of which 270 are active.

A speck of gold weighing less than one-millionth part of a grain can be seen with the naked eye.

The heart beats ten strokes a minute less when one is lying down than when in an upright posture.

Emperor Charles V. carried a watch in 1530 that weighed 27 pounds. In such a case it is proper to say only "carried," such a watch is never "worn."

Most Chinese mandarins pass the whole of their lives without taking a single yard of exercise. Under no circumstances whatever is a mandarin ever seen on foot in his own jurisdiction.

A woman without arms has been married at Christ church, New Zealand. The ring was placed upon the fourth toe of her left foot. A similar marriage to this was performed at St. James' church, Bury St. Edmund's, in 1832. The ring was placed on one of the bride's toes, between which she grasped a pen and signed the marriage register.

## BROWN'S BLACK EYE.

He Tells a Story About It That Is Certainly Original and Not Utterable.

Brown is going around with a variegated eye. This is the story that he is telling his friends:

"It was such a petty thing that the more I thought of it the madder I got."

"The milkman leaves my milk before the sun is up; it is somewhat later when I feel called upon to leave my bed, and during the time that the milk remains on the back porch some one has been making it a practice to steal it. It is more than provoking to find, when breakfast is ready, that you have no milk for your coffee."

"I set all manner of traps to catch the thief without success. Then I hired one of the neighbor's boys to sit up and keep watch. But the next morning I found the milk gone and the boy asleep."

"The other morning I chanced to be awake just before sunrise, and I heard some one fumbling with the milk can on the back porch. Hastily throwing on my dressing gown, I stepped softly to the door and threw it open suddenly."

"In the dim light I could see a man bending over the can, and, without stopping to see if he was a bigger man than I, I sprang at him with blood in my eye. The shock threw him off the porch, and we rolled down the steps together, fighting like a couple of wildcats."

"We must have made an awful racket, for I heard the windows going up all around me, and some one was blowing a police whistle, while my wife was wringing her hands upon the porch."

"I got my man down at last and sat upon him. We were both a sight, being covered with milk from head to foot."

"It had grown a little lighter by this time, and my wife, taking in the situation, gasped:

"John, that's the milkman that you are sitting on!"

"It was, for a fact, and explanations were in order."

"I understand that the milkman is going around exhibiting his wounds and saying that I made a brutal and cowardly attack upon a defenseless man, and increasing the amount of damages he is going to sue me for at every telling."

"Meanwhile, some one is stealing my milk."—Detroit Free Press.

## JEWEL IN BARBARIC STYLE.

Chains, Buckles, Bracelets and Rings Worn in Profusion Nowadays.

Gems and trinkets are more in evidence at present than for many seasons past. Indeed, this species of decoration has reached such a pitch that in order to be strictly fashionable the up-to-date girl must load herself in a way suggestive of oriental stones, and of all ornaments none for evening wear is regarded as more essential than a diamond cigarette for the hair. The wing pattern appears to be the favorite just now, though sprays of flowers are also greatly in vogue. The bow knot, so popular in embroidery and applique work, makes a pretty diamond ornament for the hair. Side combs are more jeweled than ever, the latest design consisting of diamond walls of Troy on the edge of the comb. Both bracelets and earrings being again in favor, many handsome and novel specimens of this sort are to be seen. Turquoises, diamonds and pearls, either singly or combined, are the stones most used for bracelets and earrings.

The latest novelty in corsage decoration is a smaller chain of gold, so much shorter than that which we have been wearing that it only reaches the decolletage, and to which is attached a round empire ornament in filigree. Buckles increase in size and costliness and are much worn on all varieties of gowns. Buttons really come under the head of jewelry nowadays. A big consideration in trinkets nowadays is the jeweled belt chain. A novelty in these is one entirely of jewels set transparently in invisible frames. Of all chain-like developments that the world has seen since chateaux became fashionable the most elaborate consists of a gold rope cord suspended from the waist, to which is attached a finely latticed gold webbing dotted all over with small diamonds, while at the opening of the small sack is a spray of flowers in diamonds and pearls.—Chicago Chronicle.

## FORCE OF HABIT.

He Was Used to Standing in Street Cars and He Grabbed for the Straps.

It was at the Himmish-Mimmikin wedding reception.

The crush was terrible.

People with tender feet uttered hoarse suppressed groans here and there, and a weak woman would have fainted if there had been any hope that fainting would have done the least good.

Ever and anon Lambert would make a frantic grab for something above his head, and then looked disappointed.

Lambert watched him reach up half a dozen times, and then asked his way through the crowd to where his friend was being pulled about.

Just as he got there somebody gave a lurch somewhere, and the people began to sway about as they do in crowds where there are nervous or mischievous persons who insist on pushing.

Lambert was almost carried off his feet, and he made a frantic effort to grasp the invisible something that he had previously endeavored to find above his head.

"See here, old man," exclaimed Lambert, "what are you trying to find up there?"

Lambert gave a start, as if he had just been aroused from a trance, looked sheepishly at his friend, and then replied: "Up for help. This crowd makes me think, every little while, that I'm in a street car, and, involuntarily, I reach for the strap, wherever the people begin to lurch."—Cleveland Leader.

## A Double Crop of Apples.

On a large island farm is an apple tree which bears two crops of fruit the past year, and the farmers are taking unusual interest in this peculiarity of nature. Just as much interest has been shown in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has the peculiarity of curing dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation and blood disorders, that other remedies fail to benefit. In chronic cases it rarely fails, and it cures wherever a cure is possible.

## His Motto.

A New York merchant recently advertised for an office boy. The first lad that went to try for the position was asked what his motto in life was.

"The same as yours, sir," answered the lad.

"How do you know my motto?" asked the manager.

"It tells you on the door, sir; it says 'Pay.'"

The boy was employed at once.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## A Dainty Gift.

Dr. P. Harold Hayes, the well-known specialist in Asthma and Hay Fever, whose success in curing these diseases has been so remarkable as to attract the attention of physicians all over the world, has issued a dainty calendar for 1900 which he is sending to his many patients. Any sufferer from either of these diseases can obtain a copy free by writing to Dr. Hayes for it; provided this page is mentioned.

"I always want introductions to your hairdressing." "Why?" "I like to discover what subjects they are foolish on."—Chicago Daily Record.

Properly treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest druggists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

The more doctors a man has, the less certain are they what ails him, and the more certain are other people.—Detroit Journal.

The Chinese actor never goes on the stage without his cue.—Chicago Daily News.

A captured ostrich always carries a feather in somebody's cap.—Chicago Daily News.

Even a bear store may not be the taken truth.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

## Keep Coughing

We know of nothing better to tear the lining of your throat and lungs. It is better than wet feet to cause bronchitis and pneumonia. Only keep it up long enough and you will succeed in reducing your weight, losing your appetite, bringing on a slow fever and making everything exactly right for the germs of consumption.

Stop coughing and you will get well.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

cures coughs of every kind. An ordinary cough disappears in a single night. The racking coughs of bronchitis are soon completely mastered. And, if not too far along, the coughs of consumption are completely cured.

Ask your druggist for one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster.

It will aid the action of the Cherry Pectoral.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice, write us freely. We will give you a prompt reply that may be of great value to you.

DR. J. C. AYER, LOWELL, MASS.

Prepared and bottled by DR. J. C. AYER, LOWELL, MASS.

MADE IN U.S.A.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walton, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 25c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Wanted: A Cyclorama.

Mrs. Patterson—You paint pictures to order, don't you?

Great Artist—Yes, ma'am.

"Well, I want a landscape with lots of deer and bucks, and quail, and partridges, and pheasants, and cattle, and sheep, and pigs, and so on, you know, and get a lake and an ocean in—fresh and salt water, you know; and be sure to have plenty of fish swimming around, because it's for the dining room."—Boston Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A play is never satisfactory if there is a man or woman left over when the pairing off occurs in the last act.—Atchison Globe.

Pleasant, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hall's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

There is, after all, no man so crony as the one who marries his landlady to avoid paying his board bill.—Atchison Globe.

We think Pike's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—Jennie Pickard, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

The only place where a chronic kicker may be useful is in a football game.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Success consists in persuading others to take you at your own valuation.—Town Topics.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children  
Bears The Signature Of  
Over Thirty Years  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

**4-POUND CATALOGUE FREE!**  
THIS BIG CATALOGUE CONTAINS 1120 PAGES of the latest and most complete information in regard to the largest and most reliable sources of supply for everything you need. It includes a complete list of all the goods and services that can be obtained from the largest and most reliable sources of supply. It is a complete guide to the world of commerce, and is a must for every business man and every household. It is a complete guide to the world of commerce, and is a must for every business man and every household. It is a complete guide to the world of commerce, and is a must for every business man and every household.

**"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY**  
**SAPOLIO**

**STAR PLUG**  
**L. & M. NATURAL LEAF PLUG**  
**CLIPPER PLUG**  
**CORNER STONE PLUG**  
**SLIDGE PLUG**  
**SLIDGE MIXTURE PLUG**  
**SLIDGE MIXTURE SMOKING**

**WINCHESTER**  
**GUN**  
**FREE**

**OLD SORES CURED**

**A Natural Black is Produced by**  
**Buckingham's Dye**

**DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY**

**READERS OF THIS PAPER**

## THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. LIZZIE BEVELL, 253 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. ANOS TROWBELL, Ellensburg, Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also so troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

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"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good



# A TROOPER GALAHAD.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U.S.A.

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When he was ill a fortnight, and then he had to go. He could not, would not, believe the order final. He clung to the hope that he would find at Washington a dozen men who knew his war record, who could remember his gallant services in a dozen battles, his popularity and prominence in the Army of the Potomac. Everybody knows the favorite aid-de-camp of a corps commander when colors go begging for recognition, and everybody has a cheery, cordial word for him so long as he and his general live and serve together, but that proves nothing when the general is gone. Colors who eagerly welcomed and shook hands with the aid-de-camp and talked confidentially with him about other colonels in days when he rode long hours by his general's side later, passed him by with scant notice and "always thought him a much overrated man." Right here at Fort Worth were fellows who, six or seven years before, would have given a month's pay to win Ned Lawrence's influence in their behalf, for, like "Perfect" Bliss of the Mexican war days, Lawrence was believed to write his general's dispatches and reports, but who now shrank uneasily out of his way for fear that he would ask a favor.

Even Brooks, who liked and had spoken for him, drew back from the window when with slow, heavy steps the sad-faced, haggard man came slowly along the porch. The orderly sprang up and stood at salute just as adjutant's call sounded, and the band pealed forth its merry, spirited music. For a moment the newcomer turned and glanced back over the parade, now dotted with little details all marching out to the line where stood the sergeant major. Then he turned, entered the building and passed with hopeless eyes and pallid, careworn features at the office doorway. His old single-breasted captain's frock coat, with its tarnished silver buttons at the shoulders, hung loosely about his shrunken form. The trousers, with their narrow welt of yellow at the seam, looked far too big for him. His forage cap, still natty in shape, was old and worn. His chin and cheeks bristled with a stubbly grayish beard. All the old alert manner was gone. The once bright eyes were bleary and dull. Neighbors said that poor Ned had been drinking deep of the contents of a demijohn, a sympathetic soul said him, and half an eye could tell that his lip was tremulous. The colonel arose and held out his hand.

"Come in, Lawrence, old fellow, and tell me what I can do for you." He spoke kindly, and Brooks, too, turned toward the desolate man.

"You're done—all you could—both of you. God bless you," was the faltering answer. "I've come to say I start at once. I'm going right to Washington to have this straightened out. I want to thank you, colonel, and you, too, Brooks, for all your willing help. I'll try to show my appreciation of it when I get back."

"Put Ada and little Jim, Lawrence. Surely they're not ready for that long journey yet," said Frazier, thinking sorrowfully of what his wife had told him only the day before—that they had no decent winter clothing to their names.

"It's all right. Old Mammy stays right here with them. She has taken care of them, you know, ever since my poor wife died. I can keep my old quarters a month, can't I?" He queried, with a quivering smile. "Even if the order isn't revoked, it would be a month or more before any one could come to take my place. Mrs. Blythe will look after the children day and night."

Frazier turned appealingly to Brooks, who shook his head and refused to speak, and so the colonel had to.

"Lawrence, God knows I hate to say one word of discouragement, but I fear—I fear you'd better wait till next week's stage and take those poor little folks with you. I've watched this thing. I know how a dozen good fellows, confident as yourself, have gone on to Washington and found it all useless."

"It can't be useless, sir," burst in the captain impatiently. "Truth is truth and must prevail. If after all my years of service I can find no friends in the war office, then life is a lie and a sham. Senator Hall writes me that he will leave no stone unturned. No, colonel, I take the stage at noon today. Will you let Winn ride with me as far as Castle Peak? I've got to run down and see Fuller now."

"Winn can go with you, certainly, but indeed, Lawrence, I shall have to see you again about this."

"I'll stop on the way back," said Lawrence nervously. "Fuller promised to see me before he went out to his ranch." And lastly the captain turned away.

For a moment the two seniors stood there silently gazing into each other's eyes. "What can one do or say?" asked the colonel at last. "I suppose Fuller is going to let him have money for the trip. He can afford to, God knows, after all he's made out of this garrison. But the question is, ought I not to make poor Lawrence understand that it's a gone case? He is legally out already. His successor is on his way here. I got the letter this morning."

"On his way here? Who is he?" queried the major in sudden interest. "They didn't know when Stone came through San Antonio ten days ago?"

"Man named Barclay; just got his

captaincy in the Thirtieth—consolidated out of that, of course."

"Barclay—Barclay, you say?" ejaculated the major in excitement. "Well, of all this!"

"Of all the what?" demanded the colonel impatiently. "Nothing wrong with him, I hope."

"Wrong? No, or they wouldn't have dubbed him Galahad. But, talk about ups and downs in Texas, this beats all. Does Winn know?"

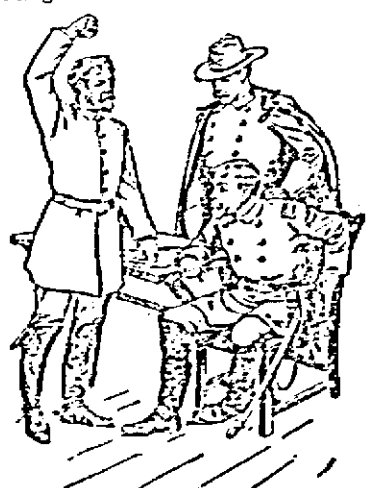
"I don't know that any one knows but you and me," answered the veteran, half testily. "What's amiss? What has Winn to do with it?"

"Blood and blue blazes! Why, of course you couldn't know. Three years ago Barclay believed himself engaged to a girl, and she threw him over for Winn, and now we'll have all three of them right here at Worth."

## CHAPTER II.

In spite of what Colonel Frazier could say Captain Lawrence had gone the long and tedious journey to Washington. These were the days when the lumbering stagecoach, once a week, or a rattling ambulance, bore our army travelers from the far frontier to San Antonio. Another trundled and bumped them away to the gulf. A Morgan line steamer or jacked them up and tossed and rolled with them to the mouth of the Mississippi and unloaded them at New Orleans, whence by dusty railway journey of 48 hours or more they could hope to reach the north. The parting between Lawrence and his tall slip of a daughter and boisterous little Jimmy was something women wept over in telling or hearing, for only two looked on, well nigh blinded—Mrs. Blythe, who had been devoted to their mother, and Old Mammy, who was devoted to them all. A month had rolled by, and the letters that came from Lawrence from San Antonio and Indianapolis and New Orleans had been read by sympathizing friends to the children. Then all awaited the news from Washington. Every one knew he would wire to department headquarters the moment the case was settled in his favor, but the days went by without other tidings, and the croakers who had predicted ill success were reckoning happy. February passed. March was ushered in, orders came transferring certain portions of Frazier's command, and certain new officers began to arrive to fill the three or four vacancies existing, but the new captain of Troop D of the cavalry had not yet appeared. His name, however, had preceded him, and all Fort Worth was anxious to meet him. Brooks knew but a modest bit of his story, and what he knew he kept from every man but Frazier, yet had had to tell his wife. The Wiggins were silent on the subject.

Winn himself was a man of few intimates—a young first lieutenant of cavalry—and the tie that bound him to Lawrence was the fact that he and Kitty Tyrrell were first cousins, their mothers sisters, and Winn, a tall, athletic, slender fellow, frank, buoyant, handsome and connected with some of the best names in the old army, was one of the swells of his class at the Point and the team among all the young officers the summer of his graduation, engaged to Everett Captain Galbraith Barclay of the infantry, came from the west to visit relatives at that enchanting spot, spent just six weeks there, and, after writing letters all one month to close her about lover's eyes, wound up by writing one that opened them. She was a beautiful girl then; she was a lovely looking woman now, but the bloom was



"It can't be useless, sir," burst in the captain impatiently.

gone. The brilliant eyes were often clouded, for Harry Winn was "his Aunt Kitty all over," said many a man who knew them both. Their name was impetuosity. That Mrs. Winn could tell much about the coming captain letters from other regiments informed more than one bright woman at Worth, but that the young matron would tell next to nothing, more than one woman, bright or blundering, discovered on inquiry. Only one officer now at the post had ever served with Barclay, and that was Brooks, who became tongue-tied so soon as it was settled beyond peradventure that Captain Galbraith Barclay from the unassigned list had been gazetted to the Twelfth cavalry, Troop "D," vice Lawrence, honorably discharged. But Brooks had letters, so had Frazier, from old officers who had served with the transferred man. Some of those letters referred to him in terms of admiration, while another spoke of him un-

favorably as "more kind of a—"

to "than the writer had ever met. Various men have various moods. Presently, however, there came a man who could tell lots about Barclay, whether he knew anything or not, and that was one of the new transfers, Lieutenant Hodge by title and name. Hodge said he had served with the Thirtieth along the Union Pacific and had met Barclay often. In his original regiment Mr. Hodge had been regarded as a very monstrous sort of man, a fellow who bored his hearers to death, and the contrast between his reception in social circles in the regiment he had left and that accorded him here at Worth, so much as it was learned that he knew Barclay, inspired Mr. Hodge to say that these people were worth knowing, they had some life and intelligence about them. The gang he had left in Wyoming were a stuffy lot of owls by comparison. For a week Hodge was invited to dinner by family after family, and people dropped in to spend the evening where he happened to be, for Hodge held the floor and talked for hours about Barclay, and what he had to tell was interesting indeed, so much so that Brooks, that some of it was probably a propitious lie. To begin with, said Hodge, Captain Barclay was rich, very rich, fabulously rich perhaps, nobody knew how rich, and nobody would have known he was rich at all judging from the simplicity and strict economy of his life. In fact, it was this simplicity and strict economy that had given rise to the belief that existed for a year or two after he joined the Thirtieth that he was hampered either with debts or with dependent relatives. Relatives they knew he had, because his boys sent their boys to visit him at the wars, and he took them hunting, fishing, etc. From these insignificant nephews, nieces, sisters, cousins, aunts, who wrote long letters to Uncle Gal, and the mail orderly said he had more letters at Captain Barclay's quarters than at anybody else's.

So Fort Sanders dropped the theory of debts and adopted that of dependents, and that laid good for the first year of his service with them. He had found from the volunteers, where he had risen to the grade of major. He was "pious," said Hodge—wouldn't drink, smoke, chew, play cards or swear—thought they ought to have service on Sunday. He left the rostering teachers' mess soon after reaching the post and had ever since kept house, his cook and housemaid being one old dandy whom he had "accumulated" in the south during the war—a dandy who had been well taught in the household of his old master, and who became extravagantly attached to the new. Hannibal could cook, wait at table and tend door to perfection, but he had to learn the duties of second girl when his master joined the Thirtieth in far Wyoming, and that was the only time a breach was threatened. Hannibal's dignity was hurt. He had been lady servant in the aristocratic days, butler, cook, coachman and booter, but had never done such chores as Maria Barclay told him would fall to his lot when that efficient officer set up his modest establishment. Hannibal talked three days, and even talked of leaving. The lieutenant counted out a goodly sum, all Hannibal's own, and told him that he would find the tale new tacked in his name in the distant east whenever he chose to quit; then Hannibal broke down and was speedily broken in. All this had Hodge heard when the dames of Sanders and those of Steele or Russell were comparing notes and picking together along that then new wonder of the world, the Union Pacific. But all this was only preliminary to what came later.

Little detachments, horse and foot, were scattered all over the line of the brand new railway while it was being built. Every now and then the Indians jumped their camps and working parties, and in the late fall of 1877 Barclay had a stiff and bloody fight with a band of Sioux; he was severely wounded, but beat them off, and was sent east to recuperate. Now came particulars Hodge could not give, but that letters could and did. It was while Barclay was convalescing at Omaha barracks that he met Miss Laura Waite, a beautiful girl and a garrison belle. She was ten years his junior. This was her first winter in army society. She had spent her girl years at school and now was having "simply a heavenly time," if her letters could be believed. Her father was a full officer of cavalry with rather a solemn way of looking at life, and her mother was said to be the explanation of much of his solemnity, the being as reliable as he was staid. She, too, had been a beauty and believed that beauty a permanent fixture. But Laura was fresh and fair, sweet and winsome, light hearted and joyous, and the father for a time took more pride in her than he did in his sons. Major Waite was in command of the cantonment from which the relief party was sent when the news came that Barclay and his little detachment were "corralled." Major Waite became enthusiastic over the details of the cool, courageous, brainy defense made by the young officer against tremendous odds, covered him with all manner of thoughtful care and attention when he was brought into the cantonment, and when the winter soon set in and the camp broke up and Waite went back to Omaha barracks he took Barclay with him to his house instead of the hospital, and the rest followed as the night the day.

Barclay spent a month under the major's roof, won his esteem and friendship, but left his heart in the daughter's hands. If ever a man devotedly loved a beautiful, winsome young girl, that man was Galbraith Barclay; if ever a girl's father approved of a man, that man was Barclay, and if ever a man had reason to hope that his suit would win favor in a father's eyes that man was Barclay, yet it did not. Major Waite's reply to the modest yet most manly plea of Lieutenant Barclay to be permitted to pay his addresses to the major's daughter surprised ev-

ery one to whom Mrs. Waite confided it, and they were not few. The old soldier beyond of the younger not to think of it, at least just yet. But when it transpired that the younger had been most seriously thinking of it and could think of nothing else, then the major changed his tune and told him what he did not tell his wife, and that only because known through the father's own intemperate language long months after. He told Barclay he knew no man to whom he would rather intrust his daughter's happiness, but he feared, he believed, she was still too young to know her own mind, too young to see in Barclay what he saw, and he urged that the young officer should wait. But Barclay knew his own mind. He was able, he said, to provide for her in comfort either in or out of the army, which few possible aspirants could say. He would listen to no demur, and then at last the father said, "Try your fate if you will, but let there be no thought of marriage before she is 20—before she can have had opportunity of seeing something of the world and of other men—not these young whippersnappers just joining us here."

It was a surprise to him that Laura should accept Mr. Barclay. She came to him, her father, all happy smiles and tears and blushes, and told him how proud and glad a girl she was, because she thought her lover the best and no-



They spent sweet hours together.

Next man she ever dreamed of except her own dear old dad. For a time Waite took heart and hoped for the best and believed her and her mother, as indeed they believed themselves, and when Barclay went back to Sanders at the end of January he was a very happy man and Laura for a week a very lonely girl. Then youth, health, elasticity, vivacity, opportunity, all prevailed, and she began to take notice in very boyish fashion. She did not at all recognize the doctrine preached by certain mammaes and certain other damsels, that she as an engaged girl should hold aloof from all the other girls, not so pretty, a chance. The barracks were gay that winter; Laura danced with one partner, and when Barclay got home in April and came down for a fortnight he found himself much in the way of two young gentlemen who danced delightfully, a thing he could not do at all. Yet he had sweet hours with his sweetheart and grew even more deeply in love, so beautiful was the growing, and went back to Sanders a second time thinking himself happiest of the happy, so bound to be, when, in the coming autumn, he could claim her as his own. But Waite was troubled. He was to take the field the 1st of May; his troops would be in saddle and on scout away to the west all summer long; his wife and daughter were to spend those months at the seashore and in shopping for the great event to come in November. He had a long, earnest talk with Barclay when once more the devoted fellow came to see the lady of his love on the eve of her departure for the east, but Barclay looked into her radiant, uplifted eyes and could not read the shadow of coming events, of which she was as ignorant as he.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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